FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 17 *24 January 1979*

[Note to Consumers: Of the Eastern Europe press agencies, Belgrade TANJUG and Tirana ATA began in the first week of January to use the Pinyin system for transliterating Chinese names, which was adopted by the People's Republic of China on 1 January. East Berlin ADN began using Pinyin on 21 January. Prague CTK, Budapest MTI, Warsaw PAP, Sofia BTA, and Bucharest AGERPRES have not yet been observed to use Pinyin.]

ALBANIA

Paper Comments on Situation in Iran, Hails Revolution B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 19 Jan]
Party Daily Discusses New Trend in CCP Policy B 3
[ZERI I POPULLIT 13 Jan]
Carcani, Myftiu, Hasbiu Attend Brigade Anniversary B 4
Tirana Radio Reports Earthquake 23 January B 5
Briefs: Death of Veteran Communist B 5

BULGARIA

Army Daily NARODNA ARMIYA Comments on Iran Events [20 Jan] C 1
BTA Reports on Lags in 5-Year Agricultural Plan C 2
Party Daily Interviews CEMA Secretary Fadeyev C 2
Reportage on 23 Jan TU Talks With Hungary C 3
Gaspar-Led Delegation Arrives C 3
Talks Begin C 3
TU Talks End C 3
Dragoycheva Memoirs Discuss Macedonian Issue C 4
[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 19 Jan]
Briefs: Balkan Tourist Cooperation; Delegation Back From USSR; Soviet Delegation Departs C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Colotka Meets Sered Nickel Mine Representatives D 1
Slovak Interior Minister on Crime, Accidents, Fires D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Jan]
RUDE PRAVO Editorial Comments on Party Card Exchange D 1
Manifestations of New Caste System Criticized D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jan]
SMENA Questions Appeal of Islamic Republic in Iran [Banik, 22 Jan] D 3
First 2 Years of Carter's Presidency Evaluated D 3
[Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 20 Jan]
U.S. Administration's Attitude on SALT Berated D 5

Carter's Position on SALT II Criticized D 6
[Bydzovsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jan]
Briefs: Telephone Automation; Univac Computer in Bratislava; New Ambassadors; Bulgarian Publishing Protocol; Yugoslav Health Cooperation; Agricultural Sector Figures D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED's Axen Meets Swedish CP Delegation E 1
Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives on 23 January E 1
Weekly Review Assesses 1978 Economic Development E 1
Commentator Views Proposed U.S. Defense Budget E 2
Briefs: African Students Training; Solidarity Aid for Sao Tome; African Journalists Training; Aid to Zimbabwe E 3

HUNGARY

Sarlos Briefs Ambassadors on PPF's Activities F 1
Deputy Minister Reports on State Farm Production, Management F 1
Wage-Price Controls Assessed in National Economy F 1
Briefs: French Economic Cooperation F 2

POLAND

Kepa Discusses Joint Cooperation With RCP's Niculescu G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jan]
FRG Foreign Ministry Official Visits Warsaw G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jan]
Jaroszewicz Receives Ambassador to Spain G 1
Jaroszewicz Addresses Medical Equipment Producers Symposium G 1
Koszalin Party Plenum Discusses Party Activities G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19, 20, 21 Jan]
Paper Comments on Soviet, U.S. Desire To Improve Relations G 2
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Chinese Efforts To Upset European Order G 3
[22 Jan]
INTERPRESS Commentary on International Relations G 4
Ambassador to Netherlands Presents Demarche on Menten Case G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Grants Interviews to Foreign Dailies H 1
Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN H 1
Sweden's SVENSKA DAGBLADET H 1
Spain's PUEBLO H 1
More on Planning Coordination Talks With Poland H 1
Talks End, Protocol Signed H 1
Ceausescu Receives Wrzaszczyk H 2
Finnish CP Delegation Meets With Popescu, Others H 2
SCINTEIA on Peaceful Solutions to International Disputes H 3
Press Marks Anniversary of Lenin's Death H 4
AGERPRES Notes Celebrations of Unification Anniversary H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

President Tito To Visit Jordan 11 February [Amman AD-DUSTUR 24 Jan]	I 1
Press Comments on Vietnamese Intervention in Kampuchea	I 1
Prague RUDE PRAVO's Reporting on Cambodia 'One-sided' [BORBA 18 Jan]	I 4
Minic's Remarks at Novi Sad LC Meeting Further Reported	I 4
Mikulic Chairs LCY Political School Council Session	I 5
Earthquake 450 KM South of Belgrade Reported	I 5
Nonalined Research, Communications Meeting Opens	I 6
Assembly Delegation at Strasbourg European Council Meeting [BORBA 18 Jan]	I 6
Romanian Ambassador Discusses Romanian Foreign Policy	I 6
DPRK's Kim Il-song Attends Concert of Croatian Artists	I 7
Serbian SAWP Organ Discusses Foreign Relations	I 8
Macedonian SAWP Meeting Discusses Foreign Cooperation	I 8
Briefs: Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Health Cooperation; New Representative to UN	I 8

PAPER COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN, HAILS REVOLUTION

AU231820 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "A Great Historic Victory for the Iranian People"]

[Excerpts] The shah of Iran left the country stealthily the other day for the United States. The shah's departure, however, is not temporary and he did not leave Tehran to go on vacation. The shah was swept away by a great tide of popular uprising. He was swept away by the determined struggle of the Iranian people, the workers, the youth and the urban masses who, for more than a year, had been clashing in the streets and squares of Iranian cities with the armed forces of the fascist and criminal regime of Shah Reza Pahlavi. This constitutes a great historic victory for the Iranian people, a victory achieved by blood and sacrifices.

Through their uprising the Iranian people have shaken the foundations of the feudal monarchy of the Pahlavis and are continuing the struggle for its total and definitive destruction. At the same time the shah's expulsion constitutes a severe blow against U.S. imperialism, which supported this obedient servant and policeman of Washington in the Middle East, who had sold out the entire country and its petroleum to the U.S. monopolies, right up to the last minute.

Many speculations have been made both in the East and in the West concerning the origins of this uprising. Each speaks in accordance with its own interests and wishes. The entire world, however, can see that the decisive factor in the uprising was the Iranian people themselves, who, for months on end, day and night took to the streets in their tens and hundreds of thousands fearlessly and bravely in Tehran, Tabriz and Abadan, raising their fists high and shouting with hatred: "Death to the Shah."

Through the CIA and Zahedi's tanks, U.S. imperialism smashed the first popular uprising of Mossadeq and of the Iranian communists. This time, however, neither the CIA, which operated actively, nor the U.S. aircraft carrier, which steamed toward the Persian Gulf to threaten the Iranian people, nor the hypocritical and cunning statements made by the Soviet social imperialists, who allegedly called for noninterference in Iran's affairs by foreign powers--none of these were able to achieve their aims. Through its stand and actions, Soviet social imperialism did not in fact intend at all to defend the Iranian people and their revolution, but it did intend to destroy the revolution and to keep the shah of Iran in power, proceeding from its own plundering interests and in secret conspiracy and agreement with the U.S. imperialists to parcel out spheres of influence in various areas.

The current uprising in Iran is not a mere repetition of the first uprising. The uprising has an obvious and marked antifeudal, democratic and anti-imperialist nature. The current uprising is more advanced in that it has encompassed the whole of Iran and has raised all the people to their feet, particularly the proletariat. The current uprising stands at a higher level with regard both to its dimensions and to the nature of the tasks raised for solution.

The explosion of the revolution in Iran also constitutes a severe blow against the revisionist sermons of the Chinese revisionists who pretend that no revolutionary situation exists in the world today and that the time has not come for revolutionary activities. Simultaneously, the expulsion of the shah of Iran directly unmasks the reactionary activities of the Chinese leaders who, through Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], hastened to Tehran to publicly declare their support for the shah at a time when the Iranian people were fighting and covering themselves in blood in the streets against the forces of the hated regime of the Pahlavis.

Regardless of who was leading it, the Iranian uprising has a progressive nature by the fact of the very results attained, the very tasks that it raises for solution and the very social forces participating in it. The Marxist-Leninist party of Iran, that is, the communist party of the workers and peasants of Iran, has played a role in this uprising. If it has not been the major leading force of the uprising, the proletariat and the valiant Iranian people, from whose bosom this party has emerged, will surely reinforce it that it may accomplish its historic role, that it may keep alive the spirit of the uprising and that it may progress always on the path of progressive transformations.

The fact that the stand of Islamic religious leaders may also have played a role in the subjective factor of the revolution is not dismissed. But they constitute neither the decisive nor the sole factor. What is decisive are the democratic and progressive ideas, the hatred for the medieval monarchy and the aspirations of the Iranian people for a democratic republic. This is no longer the time of the wars of caliphs and imams. This is clear to the whole world. The struggle to overthrow the monarchy in Iran is not "the war of the camel." [as published] We are now living in modern times, when the struggles of the peoples have their origin in capitalist exploitation and imperialist rule. This is also the origin of the Iranian people's struggle against the medieval monarchy and imperialism and for profound democratic and revolutionary reforms.

The genuine friends of the Iranian people and all revolutionaries throughout the world wish that the Iranian people may further genuine democracy, freedom and sovereignty and that the revolution may progress toward even more radical transformations. They are convinced that the Iranian people will not permit their overt or covert enemies to cheat them out of the victories won hitherto and to restore grave situations in the country.

The shah has been expelled. However, if Bakhtiar's government, which has been approved and conceived by the shah himself and international imperialism, is not also overthrown, together with the praetorian military clique in the service of the monarchy and U.S. imperialism; if SAVAK, this agency of the CIA and of the Soviet social imperialists, is not made to disappear and the army taken over by the people, then the victories of the revolution will still be in danger. The revolution wil not be able to make progress.

As a result of the shah's expulsion, the great uprising of the Iranian people scored a historic victory against feudalism, against the big bourgeoisie connected with foreign monopolies and against U.S. and world imperialism. The Iranian proletariat and its Marxist-Leninist party will surely further this victory in alliance with the country's progressive and democratic forces.

The triumphant Iranian revolution is a living testimony of what has been said by our party which is guided by the teachings of Lenin: Namely, that regardless of how powerful it may appear, imperialism is in decay and that the domestic bourgeoisie, sold out to imperialism and armed by it, is also impotent when confronted with the revolutionary tide of the peoples. The victory achieved by the Iranian people will be a great encouragement to the peoples of the world. It will serve to destroy the myth of the invincibility of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, Chinese social imperialism and international capitalism. These are weak, whereas the peoples are strong and will triumph.

Long live the revolution! Glory to the Iranian people!

PARTY DAILY DISCUSSES NEW TREND IN CCP POLICY

AU231415 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Bashkim Trenova article: "'The Historic Turnabout' of Social Imperialist China"]

[Text] In a recent article on the proceedings and decisions of the recent CCP Central Committee plenum the Beijing [Peking] PEOPLE'S DAILY stressed that "the party and the state are in the process of an important historic turnabout." Both the revisionist press organs friendly and allied to Beijing and all the Western bourgeois-revisionist press are clamoring to repeat this admission of the Beijing PEOPLE'S DAILY and similar acknowledgements by the present Chinese leaders. The great preoccupation with this "turnabout" and the publicity given to it is certainly the result of definite calculations by both its authors and those who proclaim it, at the expense of the Chinese people themselves and of other peoples included in their greedy designs.

Facts indicate that China's so-called "historic turnabout" is merely the consolidation of the positions in the Chinese capital of the new and old bourgeoisie; the domination of the bourgeois way of life in Chinese society with all its regressive, decadent and corrupting consequences; the consolidation of the position of foreign capital in China; the transition of this country to an arrogant and prepotent social imperialism and the galloping degeneration of the base and superstructure.

What is called an "economic opening to the world" is part of China's "historic turnabout." Connected with this is the fact that the policy of refusing to accept foreign credits in China has been scrapped. Removing all obstructions and restrictions, the Chinese revisionist leaders have expressed readiness to cooperate henceforth with foreign imperialist partners. They have openly made approaches for both state and private credits from abroad and have opened China's gates to the imperialist monopolies and corporations to make investments and conclude cooperation agreements and so forth. Finally, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] himself, in his meeting with American journalists in Beijing, called for "bank loans" and invited "the United States to join the race with Western Europe and Japan" to invest capital in China. Thus their "turnabout" is just like that of the Khrushchevites in the Soviet Union. It is a total usurpation of the regime by the bourgeoisie. It is the road of shame and alms seeking, the road of cooperation with the international bourgeoisie in all fields for the joint merciless exploitation of China's material and human resources. Just like the Soviet revisionists, the Chinese revisionists are reckoning on achieving their ambition of turning China into a great power by means of this road, into a socialist imperialist state with an already defined objective of seizing "its appropriate" share in the interimperialist rivalry at the expense of the peoples and sovereign states. Such is the "historic turnabout" of Chinese social imperialism.

The introduction of the Yugoslav "self-management" experience to the Chinese economy is also linked with the "historic turnabout." As is stressed by the Chinese revisionist press itself, the state should not concern itself with planning the economic development in China; it is the enterprises themselves that should plan their production according to market demands and raw materials supply. This means that the Chinese economy will operate along the lines of the capitalist economy's laws of supply and demand. [paragraph continues]

Within this framework, the enterprises are being granted a number of rights to dispose of financial resources--funds--thereby scrapping the state monopoly of foreign trade and encouraging particular enterprises to promote relations with the outside world by themselves, and so forth. Many years of experience have already shown the consequences of this kind of economic policy: crisis, anarchy in production, the free play with prices at the expense of the working masses, particular sections of the working class being set against one another in order to break the workers movement and consolidate the regime of the bourgeoisie, whether the old or new, and so forth. The sensational statements now being made in Beijing about "strengthening democracy," as part of China's "historic turnabout", are meeting with an extremely favorable response in the Western bourgeois press and in the press of various revisionists. However, the Chinese revisionists' speculations in this field and the support for them from those allies in the West and elsewhere experienced in these acrobatics cannot hide the fact that behind this "democracy" lies the slogan: "Let the 100 Schools of Thought Contend and 100 Flowers Bloom," which means chaos and ideological pluralization, negation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and so forth. Actually, behind it lies the opening of the gates to an unchecked flow of reactionary bourgeois ideology, the broadcasts of the Voice of America, pornography in the arts and culture and the twist and rock and roll. This was shown also by the ceremony that took place recently in the Chinese capital on the occasion of the opening of the Embassy of the United States of America. The bourgeoisie and imperialism are the negation of true democracy for the working masses. They are bearers of terror and fascism, moral corruption and the debasement of human values. They have shown and are showing this wherever they are in power despite the fact that they have always adopted a "democratic" disguise. In fact, even in our times it is this that the international bourgeoisie and imperialism applaud in the Chinese "historic turnabout." They cannot help admiring and being enthusiastic about what is happening in China.

CARCANI, MYFTIU, HASBIU ATTEND BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY

LD231450 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 23 Jan, ATA--In Brahyshje of the District of Vlora, the place where 35 years ago the founding of the 5th shock brigade was inaugurated, the anniversary of this great military unit of the Albanian National Liberation Army was celebrated.

The road of this brigade is full of military battles, where the partisan heroism was depicted.

It fought almost throughout Albania, from Vlora, Gjirokastra, Permet, Kolonja, Skrapar, Gramsh, Elbasan, Tirana, Maiti, Dibra, down to Kukes and Tropoja.

On the order of the general staff of the Albanian National Liberation Army, the 5th shock brigade participated in the liberation of the Kosova brothers and of various regions of Yugoslavia, carrying out with heroism a patriotic and internationalist duty.

There also came to take part in the festivity of the 35th anniversary of the brigade the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani, the former cadres of this brigade, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manush Myftiu, the member of the Political Bureau and Minister of Home Affairs Kadri Hasbiu, the Vice Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sefqet Peci, party and statepower leading cadres of the district of Vlora and other invitees from several districts.

By the lapidary erected to the memory of the inauguration of the 5th shock brigade, hero of the people, wreaths were laid on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers, former partisans of the 5th shock brigade, etc. A wreath was also laid in the name of the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA Hysini Kapo, former political commissar of the brigade.

Then a meeting was organised.

Comrade Adil Carcani greeted the former partisans and all those present at the meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and in the name of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS EARTHQUAKE 23 JANUARY

AU231935 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1929 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Today at 0511 the seismological center registered an earthquake of 4 degrees on the Richter scale, 110 kms southeast of Tirana. The earthquake's strength was 5 degree at its epicenter, which was in the Prespe Lake area. The earthquake was also felt lightly in Pogradec and Korce.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF VETERAN COMMUNIST--Following a prolonged and severe illness, Muharrem Sali Butka, veteran patriot and communist, died on 16 January. He was born in 1890 in Kolonje District. He fought for the Albanian cause in his youth against imperialists, chauvinists and internal enemies. He embraced the ideals of communism and was interned by the Italian fascist authorities. Muharrem Sali Butka became a member of the communist party of Albania in 1942 and commanded several partisan units. Following the country's liberation he worked in judiciary organs and social organizations, always carrying out his duties tirelessly and was awarded several medals and orders. His death is a loss to the party and to his family. [Signed] Enver Hoxha, Rita Marko, Pilo Peristeri, Simon Stefani, Petro Dode, Baki Starja, Elmaz Puto, Emina Bahja, Llazi Stratoberdha, Rope Kela and Suat Leka. [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

ARMY DAILY NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON IRAN EVENTS

AU231340 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Maj Gen Lyubomir Mikhaylov "International Weekly Review: Iran--The Crisis Is Exacerbating"]

[Excerpt] Even after the shah left the country, the crisis continues in Iran. The people's movement is being intensified, instead of weakening. Despite differences in origin, the opposition is advancing powerfully with joint efforts, fully resolved to overthrow the monarchist regime. The authorities are withdrawing under pressure, losing their self-control and in a state of panic and fear, but still resisting, trying to stop the advance of the protesting people by armed repressive measures. At the same time, under the instigation of their overseas protectors, they do not stop their political maneuvers, trying to put continuous and various obstacles in the way of the protesters. It is not only the question of the executions of demonstrators, of the curfew and of the state of emergency, but obstacles also are represented by the new civil government headed by Shahpur Bakhtiar and the Regency Council.

At the same time the opposition insists on the full renunciation of the throne by the shah and on the liquidation of the monarchist regime in Iran. It is a well-known fact that the National Front, the main opposition force, has excluded Bakhtiar from its ranks, as well as having declared his government illegal. The illegality of Bakhtiar's government was also confirmed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the most influential among the religious leaders, who, although living presently in exile in France, exerts a tremendous influence upon the course of events in Iran. The illegality of the cabinet is determined by the fact that it was the shah precisely who appointed Bakhtiar to establish the government.

Along with this, according to the PARS agency, the daily KAYHAN and other press sources in Iran, organs of people's self-government are tumultuously arising in all places. Social councils are constituting themselves in state and private departments, and strike and plant committees are being created in various enterprises. In certain districts of the capital, as well as in a number of cities and villages, self-government committees are being created that are composed of representatives of the most varied strata of the population, including the clergy. These committees are organizing supplies for the population and the trade network. They are following the situation concerning prices and are taking care of production, they insure the protection of equipment and they are coordinating relations between employers and workers. The influence of these public organizations is so great, the newspapers note, that no government instruction whatsoever is being obeyed unless it has the support of the representatives of the opposition forces.

Anti-imperialist and antigovernment demonstrations are increasing in proportion to the number of alarming news items about the approach of U.S. warships toward the shores of Iran in the Persian Gulf.

Rumors about the possibility, probability, and even about the inevitability of a military coup are increasing. After the shah's departure, the generals almost felt abandoned and at the mercy of fate. Hence, the temptation for them to seize power and to establish a military dictatorship, and if it should become necessary, to annihilate the opposition in an ocean of blood. As to Washington, the version about the military coup offers an opportunity for a threat with the help of which the opposition could be made more tractable, but it also could represent a realistic possibility. This is the last opportunity and one which, for the time being, is not being pushed forward, since its dangers are being evaluated. [paragraph continues]

Despite all this, the army is the last hope of the United States in Iran for preserving the strategic and economic interests of Washington in this area for a long time. However, have not the events of these recent, stormy months confirmed the fact that only the people of Iran can determine the fate of that country?

BTA REPORTS ON LAGS IN 5-YEAR AGRICULTURAL PLAN

AU231005 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jan, BTA--Despite the adverse weather conditions which last year complicated the implementation of the production plans in agriculture, the Bulgarian farmers fulfilled the production quotas for 1978. They provided a ton of grain per capita of the population. Considerably more tobacco, vegetables, fruit, grapes, meat and milk were produced. The overall agricultural produce in the country last year exceeded the 1977 mark by 5 percent, stands for a 6.7 percent increase with the net goods manufacture and a 17.3 percent growth of profits. [sentence as received] The preliminary data on the fulfillment of the production quotas for the first three years of the 7th five-year period, however, show a certain lagging behind the five-year plan. That is why the efforts in the next two years will be focused at making up for this lagging. Taking into consideration the adverse climatic conditions under which the Bulgarian agriculture has developed in 1976-1978 period, the 1979 agricultural production quotas are planned to increase by 11.8 percent. On the other hand, this increase is planned to be accompanied with a considerable cut in material expenditures, thus securing a considerable growth of profits. For the implementation of this intensive production programme the Bulgarian farmers rely on using well all arable land, on raising second crops and on more effective use of machinery. The 1979 agricultural programme features in particular for the average maize yields to reach 5 tons per hectare, to bring the growth of the general fodder production up to 15.9 percent, to increase the production of meat by 6.5 percent, of milk by 5.6 percent and of eggs by 5 percent.

PARTY DAILY INTERVIEWS CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV

AU240951 Sofia BTA in English 2832 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jan, BTA--In an interview given to the Moscow correspondent of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO [words indistinct] by Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, gives a high appraisal to Bulgaria's participation in the realization of the complex programme for socialist economic integration. "Socialist Bulgaria's remarkable successes in the construction of the new society and the high rates of economic growth have made it possible for her to make a considerable contribution to the all-round development and improvement of CMEA activities," Mr Fadeyev notes. He reminds that at present Bulgaria is specializing in the manufacture of more than 400 types of machinery and equipment, supplying the other CMEA members with various kinds of machine tools, including lathes with digital programme control, electric and internal combustion engine trucks, a wide range of products of radioelectronics, computer equipment, automation instruments and devices, farm machinery, communications equipment, road building machines, equipment for the food industry and products of the heavy chemical industry. "All this bears witness to the high technical standard of Bulgarian present-day industry and its growing possibilities to play an ever more important part in the upsurge of the industrial might of the entire socialist community," emphasizes the secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Stress is laid in the interview on Bulgaria's considerable contribution to the elaboration and implementation of long-term target programmes for cooperation of the CMEA member-countries, in the construction and running of a number of major constructional projects of socialist economic integration, in the development of scientific and technological cooperation. It is pointed out that Bulgarian research and designing institutes, in cooperation with kindred organizations in the fraternal countries, are working on 300 scientific and engineering tasks of great economic importance.

"The policy of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government, directed to the further deepening of cooperation, economic integration, bringing closer together in all spheres of public life with all the fraternal countries in the socialist community, is a vivid proof of the true socialist integrationalism of the Bulgarian people, of their party and state leadership", Mr Nikolay Fadeyev emphasizes.

REPORTAGE ON 23 JAN TU TALKS WITH HUNGARY

Gaspar-Led Delegation Arrives

AU231140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, a delegation of the Hungarian Trade Unions Council led by Sandor Gaspar, the Council's secretary general and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, has arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia Railroad Station the Hungarian trade union guests were welcomed by Misho Mishev, Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council chairman and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member.

Talks Begin

AU231141 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, Central Council chairman and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, and a delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Unions Council led by Sandor Gaspar, the council's chairman and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, have begun in Sofia.

During the friendly talks, issues connected with further expanding and deepening the cooperation between the trade unions of the two fraternal countries in the light of building a developed socialist society were discussed.

TU Talks End

AU231910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpt] The official talks between delegations of the Bulgarian trade unions led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, and Hungarian trade unions led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the council and MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, have ended in Sofia. An agreement on the further development of the common work as well as a 2-year concrete plan on future cooperation are to be signed.

DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS DISCUSS MACEDONIAN ISSUE

AU221558 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Tsola Dragoycheva: "On Class-Minded and Internationalist Positions"--excerpt from the third volume entitled "Victory," released for print from Tsola Dragoycheva's three-volume memoirs entitled "The Call of Duty"]

[Excerpts] Later on in this book I intend to explain a subject which in those times occupied the attention of the party and the Fatherland Front National Committee for a long time. IT IS THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE FATE OF MACEDONIA; this subject, as well as the problem of the antifascist struggle (of its methods, forms and means), as well as the problem of the organization and sociopolitical essence of the future Fatherland Front Bulgaria, hardly ever left the agenda of the National Committee sessions.

From letters I exchanged with Dr Kiril Dramaliev the reader can further become convinced that we were trying to postpone the discussions on the Macedonian issue; this issue did not directly affect the most immediate tasks of the Fatherland Front, owing to which the debates on this question diverted attention and distracted efforts from the immediate goal of our struggle; namely, the overthrowing of the monarcho-fascist regimes and the expulsion of the Hitlerites from our country. The war still continued and we were afraid that controversies which might arise around this problem not only would fail to contribute to its correct settlement, but would even be likely to arouse additional difficulties in the common struggle of the Balkan peoples against the common enemy--fascism and the Hitlerite invaders.

Our motives, however, were not respected. Our partners firmly insisted that we should immediately, without any delay, express our stand on the question of Macedonia's future destiny, thus transforming the discussions on this issue almost into a decisive condition for their remaining in the Fatherland Front.

Under such circumstances, of course, it was necessary for us to make a compromise. This compromise consisted in our readiness to discuss; the party leadership did not allow the possibility for any compromise of principle whatsoever on this question, since an incorrect interpretation of this issue might complicate the future relations of Fatherland Front Bulgaria with new Yugoslavia and with the remaining Balkan countries. In those times, just as always before, the BCP was inspired by the conviction that Macedonia should no longer be an apple of discord between the Balkan countries, that the time had come, finally, for this land to rally, to link together and fraternally to join together the Balkan peoples along the path of their democratic development. It was our conviction that in future the solution of these problems should be based upon the free self-determination of peoples, without any pressure from abroad, upon the people's will to decide their own fate.

Kimon Georgiev (and after him Nikola Petkov) insisted upon the immediate discussion of the Macedonian issue "now and without any delay," and this created serious difficulties for the BCP Central Committee. These difficulties mainly stemmed from the fact that the initial point of view of the above-mentioned public figures did not differ essentially from the official stand of the ruling regime.

Naturally, the point of view of the communist party on this problem was entirely different: It stemmed from the Leninist idea about the national question and was permeated by the spirit of the consistent revolutionary internationalism characteristic of our party from the very first beginning of its foundation. [paragraph continues]

Our unchanging, basic principle (a principle which is neither subjected to opportunistic considerations nor to tactical maneuvers) consisted of the Leninist thought, which is well known to every communist, namely: "As long as there is unity in the struggle against the oppression of capitalism and for the proletarian dictatorship, there will be no divergencies among the communists on the question of national borders and about federative or other relations among states." These words, said in connection with the possibility of differences of opinions arising between two communist neighbor states, were valid as a question of principle as well as in that particular case, although socialist revolution was not yet victorious--neither in Yugoslavia nor in our country at that time. Owing to this, the party leadership did everything within its power to eliminate this problem from untimely discussions at the national committee; we were making every effort to persuade our partners that the problem can and must be resolved, but after the implementation of the basic national task facing the Fatherland Front--namely, the expulsion of the Hitlerites from Bulgaria and the overthrowing of the treacherous fascist-police regime and, respectively, after the victory over fascism and over the occupiers in Yugoslavia.

A new factor in the controversies within the National Committee concerning the question of Macedonia's future fate can be noticed in my letter to Dr Dramaliev of 27 October 1943. As we can see, this letter is an answer to questions posed in a previous letter addressed to me. In this connection I wrote as follows:

"LET US ONCE MORE RETURN TO THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION:

"IF THOSE GENTLEMEN SINCERELY WISH US TO ISSUE A DOCUMENT DESERVING THE ATTENTION OF ALL BALKAN COUNTRIES, IF THEY SINCERELY WISH THE BALKANS TO BE PACIFIED, THEN, TWO-THIRDS OF K.G.'S LETTER SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. IT IS NOT THE RIGHT TIME FOR US TO DEAL WITH HISTORY AND WITH THE THINGS THAT ARE DIVIDING US, BUT RATHER WITH PRESENT, TOPICAL PROBLEMS AND WITH THE THINGS WE HAVE IN COMMON. IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING IF AN INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA SHOULD ASK TO BE UNITED WITH BULGARIA, BUT THIS IS A POSTWAR QUESTION. THE FOLLOWING THOUGHT SHOULD PREVAIL TODAY: 'LET US DO EVERYTHING IN OUR POWER, SO THAT MACEDONIA AND THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEM WILL STOP BEING A BONE OF CONTENTION IN THE BALKANS...'"

I would like to draw the reader's attention to that passage of my previously quoted letter in which the possibility is expressly pointed out that "after the war, an independent Macedonia might ask to be united with Bulgaria." I stress the statement: AFTER THE WAR AND INDEPENDENT. The BCP leadership was deeply convinced that this possibility was fully realistic and by no means excluded the possibility that this part of the Bulgarian territory and Bulgarian population might once again join the territory of a free Bulgaria, provided, however, that the principle of the peoples' masses' voluntary and free self-determination should be observed, without any pressure or interference from abroad, without taking advantage of any opportunistic considerations and without using any force.... From a letter to Dr Dramaliev which I wrote on 16 September 1943 and which I will quote further down, it appears that discussion on the Macedonian question had reached its final stage, namely, that the party leadership had already expressed its point of view and had fixed the details of a future, joint declaration intended to be issued on behalf of the Fatherland Front. In this connection I must stress that we strictly observed Georgi Dimitrov's instructions.

I will now quote the following passages of my letter to Dr Dramaliev on the subject in question: "WE NOT ONLY DEALT WITH THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION, BUT WITH THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS, GENERALLY SPEAKING, AS REGARDS THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE. THE MAIN ONES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES' MISFORTUNES COME FROM THE RANKS OF THOSE WHO TODAY ARE LIVING AS REFUGEES IN LONDON, TOGETHER WITH THE KING AND HIS CLIQUE."

"The unity of action of the Balkan countries means the guarantee against any imperialist attempts, regardless of where they come from....

"The guarantee for the Balkan peoples that they will be spared a new imperialist oppression on the part of the Serbian and Greek kings and power-greedy cliques--which would once more try to make these peoples obedient by means of executions and imprisonment--this guarantee lies in the fact that the communist party of Yugoslavia, including the communist party of Serbia, which are actually leading the historical struggle against fascism, today are guiding and educating the peoples in their struggle for national freedom and for equal rights of all Balkan peoples. All peoples will be granted the right to determine their own fate, including the right to secede. Of course, secession is not necessary if the people's masses in individual countries become aware of the usefulness of their federation on a truly democratic basis. The Macedonian question can be discussed only on such a basis...."

In November, before the second session of the AVNOJ (Antifascist Council for the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia) which was held in Jaice (a fact that will be mentioned further on) and without suspecting the intentions of the Yugoslav communist party, we reached (after 3 months of discussions and controversies) an agreement on a joint declaration of the Fatherland Front about Macedonia. We decided to publish this declaration immediately, which we did. The declaration was issued simultaneously with the bulletin of the Fatherland Front (in its first issue) as well as in the December issue of the party organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

I will quote the full text of this historical document, which reads as follows:

"Fatherland Front on the Macedonian question: "MACEDONIA USED TO BE A BONE OF CONTENTION AMONG BALKAN PEOPLES. STREAMS OF BLOOD HAVE BEEN SHED FOR THIS CAUSE: THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT AGAINST THE TURKISH STATE; THE ILINDEN UPRISING; AS WELL AS THE MUTUAL EXTERMINATION OF BULGARIAN, SERBIAN, GREEK AND ALBANIAN PARTISAN DETACHMENTS; THE BALKAN WAR; THE INTERALLIED WAR; THE PARTICIPATION OF BALKAN STATES IN WORLD WAR I AND IN THE PRESENT WORLD WAR--ALL THIS HAS CONSIDERABLY DEPOPULATED MACEDONIA. INSTEAD OF BRINGING FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE TO THIS LAND, ALL THESE EVENTS HAVE TRANSFORMED IT INTO A LAND OF SUFFERING AND EXTERMINATION.

"EVERY BULGARIAN RESPECTFULLY AND REVERENTLY PAYS TRIBUTE TO MACEDONIA. IT IS THE CRADLE OF BULGARIAN INSURRECTION AND ITS ANCIENT, AS WELL AS RECENT HISTORY IS PERMEATED BY THE DEEDS OF THE APOSTLES CYRIL AND METODIUS, IT IS PERMEATED BY THE INSPIRATION AND CREATIVE SPIRIT OF A NUMBER OF CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS. DURING THE TURKISH YOKE BULGARIANS AND MACEDONIANS (Note 1) (In this case the term "Macedonians" has a regional meaning and indicates the Bulgarian population in the region of Macedonia) WAGED A COMMON STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION. AFTER THE CREATION OF A FREE BULGARIAN STATE THE FATE OF ENSLAVED MACEDONIA ALWAYS WAS CLOSE TO THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S HEARTS AND THEY SACRIFICED PRECIOUS VICTIMS FOR MACEDONIA'S LIBERATION."

"IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY NEW HISTORICAL MISTAKES WHATSOEVER AND IN ORDER FIRMLY TO REASSURE MACEDONIA, THE FATHERLAND IS LAUNCHING THE SLOGAN 'MACEDONIA FOR THE MACEDONIANS'. WITH THIS SLOGAN AN END WILL BE PUT TO RIVALRIES AMONG THE BALKAN STATES. THERE SHOULD NEITHER BE ANY CHANGE IN THE PRESENT STATE OF DISMEMBERMENT CAUSED BY THE ENEMIES OF MACEDONIA, NOR SHOULD THERE BE ANY JOINING AS A WHOLE WITH ANY BALKAN STATE WHATSOEVER.

"THE ONLY SOLUTION FOR RESCUING MACEDONIA--IS TO CREATE A COMPREHENSIVE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA. ONLY IN THIS MANNER WILL IT STOP BEING A BONE OF CONTENTION AND BECOME A STRONG, UNITING LINK AMONG THE BALKAN PEOPLES.

"THE SOVIET UNION AND THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY WILL GUARANTEE A FREE AND INDEPENDENT MACEDONIA. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS GREAT HISTORICAL GOAL IT IS NECESSARY THAT PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENTS, FREE OF ANY IMPERIALIST PRESSURES WHATSOEVER, SHOULD BE AT THE HEAD OF THE BALKAN STATES, GOVERNMENTS THAT WILL DEFEND THE PRINCIPLE OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF THE BALKAN PEOPLES.

"THE CITIZENS OF ALL BALKAN STATES MUST STRUGGLE WITH ALL THEIR EFFORTS FOR IMMEDIATELY OVERTHROWING THE FASCIST GOVERNMENTS AND FOR ESTABLISHING POPULAR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS IN THE BALKANS. THROUGH THEIR FATHERLAND FRONT THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE APPEAL TO ALL THEIR NEIGHBORS TO UNITE AND RALLY AROUND THIS SOLE SALVATION SLOGAN.

"LONG LIVE THE FREE SELF-DETERMINATION OF MACEDONIA.

"LONG LIVE THE FRATERNAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BULGARIA AND THE BALKAN PEOPLES.

"SIGNED: THE FATHERLAND FRONT, BULGARIA, DECEMBER 1943."

Our stand on this question expressed the deep and consistent internationalist traditions of our party. Since the very early days of the "narrow socialist" movement our party was permeated by the spirit of the national liberation organization headed by Gotse Delchev and Yane Sandanski. Our party represented an organic continuation of the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist views of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov concerning the Macedonian question. In addition to this--let me stress this fact--our position FULLY COINCIDED WITH THE STAND WHICH THE ENTIRE BALKAN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND THE COMINTERN HAD HITHERTO ADOPTED ON THIS COMPLEX PROBLEM. TO PUT IT BRIEFLY, THIS STAND COULD BE SUMMED UP IN THE FOLLOWING SLOGAN: "MACEDONIA FOR THE MACEDONIANS", BY ALLOWING THIS AREA THE RIGHT OF AN INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE, WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF JOINING "ANY BALKAN STATE WHATSOEVER." Only in this manner could Macedonia stop being a "bone of contention" among the states in the Balkan Peninsula.

Our unprejudiced contemporaries cannot help acknowledging the enviable maturity demonstrated by the Bulgarian workers party in this case; in manifesting the strength to overcome narrowminded nationalist feelings, our party placed the interests of peace, tranquillity and neighborliness in the Balkans above all other things. Despite the fact that this Bulgarian land was organically inseparable from the centuries-old national, political and cultural history of Bulgaria, this land was supposed to choose its own fate, a fate which its population would freely decide upon for the sake of its own benefit and for the benefit of all Balkan peoples....

I must add at once in this connection that our point of view on this problem was in conformity with the common spirit and the principled stands expressed by J.B. Tito, the Yugoslav party leader, in an article published in the December 1942 issue of the PROLETAR periodical (organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee) and reprinted almost in its entirety in Bulgarian translation in a November 1943 issue of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

At the end of his article J.B. Tito stressed as follows: "THE ATLANTIC CHARTER DOES NOT MEAN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BORDERS AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER PEOPLES, BUT MUST MEAN A FREE SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES..." And Tito further adds as follows: "AFTER THE VICTORY ALL PEOPLES WILL BE ABLE TO DECIDE THEMSELVES UPON THEIR OWN DESTINIES." (Note 2) (The boldface type print is used by me in the above quoted passages. Signed: Tsola Dragoycheva).

Along with these statements, to which we agreed and accepted with satisfaction, the article by J. B. Tito also developed certain confusing ideas about the "common Yugoslav meaning of the national liberation struggle," about "the common victory of all peoples in Yugoslavia," for the sake of the "true freedom and fraternity of all peoples in Yugoslavia," including the people of Macedonia.... Whether we were right or wrong, we interpreted these ideas in the spirit and context of the above-mentioned declarations of principle and we understood them in the spirit of the jointly elaborated, hitherto common stands on this question as shared by all Balkan communist parties. This is why we published the article in our party organ....

This is how things were at that time, until the autumn of 1943. At that moment precisely, at the end of 1943 (on 29 November) however, the second session of the AVNOJ was convened in the town of Jaice. This high-ranking forum represented an event of historical significance for the struggle and fate of the Yugoslav people fighting against the Hitlerite occupiers. It is not my task comprehensively to comment upon and to analyze the decisions of this session. I devote my attention only to that part of the decisions pertaining to the question of Macedonia. In proclaming the creation of a "Federative Democratic Yugoslavia" the AVNOJ was constituting itself as the supreme Yugoslav legislative and executive organ. In adopting the decision to build Yugoslavia upon the basis of federative principles, the second AVNOJ session stressed the importance of the VOLUNTARY charter of the peoples joining this federation and the significance of the equal-rights principle in a common state: The decision was taken "on the basis of every people's right of self-determination, including the right of secession or joining with other peoples in accordance with the genuine will of all peoples in Yugoslavia...."

BRIEFS

BALKAN TOURIST COOPERATION--In 1979 Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia will participate jointly in a number of international tourist events as, for instance, the Tourist Exchange in West Berlin, The Henry David Trade Show in the USA and the specially prepared Tourist Days of the Balkan Countries in Istanbul to be held this September. A lot of printed material will be published in connexion with the Balkan Year of Tourism-1979. A "Tourist Guide to the Balkan Countries" in an artistic layout will be brought out in English, French and German. In 1979 each Balkan country will host various seminars and congresses on the problems of tourism. The 28th congress of the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST) will be held in Bulgaria. [Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 19 Jan 79 AU]

DELEGATION BACK FROM USSR--The BCP Central Committee delegation headed by Stanish Bonev, head of the BCP Central Committee Planning-Economic Department, returned from Moscow last night. The delegation visited the Soviet Union in connection with the implementation of the cooperation plan between the BCP and the CPSU. At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Nikola Stefanov, head of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, by high-ranking officials of the Central Committee as well as by members of the USSR Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 79 p 6 AU]

SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by Vladimir Khorokhodin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria, has left the country. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 18 Jan 79 AU]

COLOTKA MEETS SERED NICKEL MINE REPRESENTATIVES

LD231534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, today received representatives of the nickel mine enterprise at Sered. They briefed him about their results in fulfilling their plan, work initiative, and problems pertaining to the expansion of the enterprise and to insuring a healthy working environment.

SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTER ON CRIME, ACCIDENTS, FIRES

AU221952 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jan 79 p 2 AU

["(JAR)"-signed report: "To Further Reduce Criminality"]

[Summary] In a 19 January press conference S. Kazar, minister of the interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic, told journalists that in Slovakia the number of persons prosecuted for criminal activities dropped by 2,637 in 1978, when compared with 1977. The damage caused by economic criminal activity discovered by public security organs amounted to more than Kcs440 million. In spite of the overall reduction of criminal offenses, the number of robberies increased by 50 cases. Particularly serious is the number of household burglaries in large cities.

In 1978 there were 1,321 fires in the Slovak Socialist Republic. They caused damages of Kcs78 million and claimed 43 lives. Some of them were caused by defects but violations and neglect of fire-prevention regulations were responsible for most of them.

The number of traffic accidents dropped by 618, when compared with 1977. But they still claimed 695 dead, 2,584 seriously injured and 5,980 slightly injured. Material damage amounted to Kcs146 million.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON PARTY CARD EXCHANGE

LD231544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[From the review of the Czech press]

[Text] The editorial in today's RUDE PRAVO concerns the responsibility of individual communists for the overall realization of the party's policy. It says that the majority of communists are fully conscious of this responsibility. This is borne out by their work, their personal lives and their activity. These comrades can render accounts of themselves and their activity with clear consciences at any time, and the party can rely on them at any time. RUDE PRAVO goes on to say that they understand the purpose of their membership in the party and highly value their membership in a militant detachment, which the party undoubtedly is.

On the other hand, clearly we will not find a single party organization in which all members are the same, in which everyone discharges his or her duties with the same enthusiasm, effort, energy and skill and of whom one might say that they all serve as an example.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to remind its readers of this year's exchange of membership cards following individual interviews, which ought to further raise esteem for membership in the party and respect for the title of communist. At the same time, the editorial goes on to stress, people often judge the work of the party not merely according to the overall results achieved but also by what kind of communists they have met, how these communists behaved toward them and what kind of example they have presented. We must remind, in a good time, those comrades who sometimes tend to forget it that they are not behaving correctly and that, by their behavior, they are damaging the good name of party members. This good name is also being damaged by those who act as if they were the party itself, with the result that they create an atmosphere of infallibility and immunity around themselves, and by those who often regard justifiable criticism of themselves as criticism directed against the party itself, merely in order to ward off such criticism and to protect themselves. In conclusion the editorial in today's RUDE PRAVO stresses that it is essential now, in the course of January and February meetings, to reexamine the state of preparedness of party organizations for the mobilization of the working people. In this work an exemplary attitude on the part of communists, and their responsibility and initiative, are essential factors.

MANIFESTATIONS OF 'NEW CASTE SYSTEM' CRITICIZED

AU231343 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19 January 1979 on page three carries, in the column: "Let Us Reflect Together", a 2,000-word article by Jana Simulcikova entitled: "A New Caste System?" criticizing manifestations of caste prejudice that are emerging in today's Czechoslovakia. The article is said to have been inspired by a play recently broadcast by Czechoslovak television which presented the following family conflict: "A wealthy" father finds a bridegroom with prospects of successful career for his daughter who, however, loves an "insignificant student." The author states that she was irritated by the fact that the story did not have its locale in Czechoslovakia's "bourgeois" past or the capitalist West but in today's Czechoslovakia, 30 years after the socialist revolution,

She adds that she was particularly upset by the presentation of the conflict as an ordinary and customary occurrence in today's society and by the absence of a critical or satirical comment in the play that would comdemn such matchmaking. Simulcikova then recalls the days following the revolution of 1948 which abolished differences in property and made all people equal and contrasts them with the "high-class" neighborhoods of today with their "luxurious villas." She notes that the people possessing such wealth are not always the most deserving ones and deplores that the "unofficial public opinion" often judges a person's value according to his property. She cites the case of a father who took great pains to build a family villa "for the sake of the future of his children so that they would not feel inferior one day" because, allegedly "the ownership of a house places a person in a different caste of people and opens to him different social contacts".

Simulcikova is particularly concerned about the effect such criteria of evaluating a person's merits might have on children: "How are we to explain to a child (children are always overly sensitive to injustice) why somebody is looking down upon him again, only because this somebody is looking out of the window of a new villa or of a car purchased with Tuzex vouchers [usually a Western car]? How are we to talk a pretty and intelligent girl out of the opinion that one day she might be a less desirable bride just because her parents are not 'clever' enough to accumulate a fat dowry for her?" In the final passage of the article the author returns to the starting point of the article, stating that art and television programs in particular function as standards for society's moral norms and should not, therefore, tolerate harmful social phenomena.

SMENA QUESTIONS APPEAL OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC IN IRAN

AU231240 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 22 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Otto Banik article: "Vision of an Islamic Republic"]

[Excerpts] The powerful demonstration on Friday to which Ayatollah Khomeyni summoned the Iranian people again confirmed that the power struggle in Iran has not ended with the departure of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Traditionally religious and secular opposition forces recognizing Ayatollah Khomeyni, who lives in exile in Paris, as their leader; forces represented by the National Front which are, at the moment, his allies; and the so-called liberal forces around the new government of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, which is backed--for the time being, as it seems--by the army, continue to compete on the Iranian political scene.

The religious leader of the Moslem Shi'ites Ayatollah Khomeyni has made a significant contribution to the emergence of the situation, which resulted in the recent departure of the shah from Iran, in the establishment of the Council of Regents and in certain political concessions in the form of the new government of Shahpur Bakhtiar and thus in a partial victory of the opposition. His great prestige and popularity among the Iranian people, 90 percent of whom profess the Shi'ite version of the Islamic religion, have been even reinforced in the current situation. Each of his numerous appeals for demonstrations against the shah's regime and against the present government of Premier Bakhtiar has encountered the full understanding and approval of a vast majority of the Iranian opposition. The remarkable reverberations of each of Khomeyni's gestures all have a common denominator: Religion. The Moslem Shi'ites, whose religious leader in Iran is generally considered to be Ayatollah Khomeyni, have in the past maintained a traditional distance from secular power, and their leaders have always assumed a critical attitude toward the regime's ruling the country if they deviated from Shi'ite traditions and the laws of the Koran. This is where many observers today seek the roots of Ayatollah Khomeyni's and his followers' opposition to the shah's regime and reforms that opened the doors to the so-called Western way of life in Iran. The question whether Khomeyni's plans to establish an Islamic republic in Iran will satisfy the desires of the opposition cannot as yet be answered reliably. This is shown by several facts, among them the recent clashes between leftwing-oriented students and Islamic students at the University of Tehran.

FIRST 2 YEARS OF CARTER'S PRESIDENCY EVALUATED

AU221920 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "President of Disappointed Hopes; 2 Years of Jimmy Carter in the White House"]

[Excerpts] In November 1976 Carter was elected president of the United States and in January 1977 he was inaugurated. Two years of his presidency have passed. This is one half of his term of office and a period that is sufficiently long to be able to analyze his policy and trends.

Carter's domestic program promised more economic prosperity, reduced inflation and unemployment, smaller military expenditures and a larger share of the state budget for social services. The energy problem was to be solved, racial conflicts were to be reduced and so forth.

All this remains on paper. Today, after 2 years of the U.S. President's term of office, the country has 10 million fully or partially unemployed, and military expenditures exceed $128 billion annually, the highest in the peace-time history of the United States. Inflation continues to be a pressing problem and racial conflicts are as sharp as they used to be. Expenditures for social services were limited because of the budget for the already overblown state apparatus.

In the foreign policy sphere, Carter promised that he wanted to take the path of detente but the opposite has been the case. The United States has been grossly and unscrupulously interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and, under the spurious banner of human rights, Carter wanted to pursue American power interests. His campaign, however, proved to stand on very thin ice, which is natural in a country in which fundamental human rights are widely violated.

The new Carter administration boycotted significant international negotiations. It tried to abuse the Belgrade meeting of countries that are signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and diverted the Vienna talks up a blind alley. The agreement concerning the limitation of strategic offensive arms--the detailed guidelines for which were worked out at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Vladivostock in 1974 and which would have such a far-reaching importance for the international climate--could not be concluded, because of the attitude of the U.S. delegation, in a period of time that would have been more than sufficient for it.

Carter's administration has been responsible for a substantial deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the expense and to the detriment of the relaxation of international tension. It can, therefore, be justly said that in the first half of his presidency, Carter abandoned some realistic elements that were apparent in U.S. foreign policy vis-a-vis the socialist countries during the presidencies of some of his predecessors.

The "grandiose" plans for the solution of the critical situations in the Middle East and in southern Africa, which Carter noisily announced, failed totally. Nothing is left of the great and spectacular actions, of the shuttle diplomacy of Secretary of State Vance and other "architects" of U.S. foreign policy. The problems persist and they are just as acute as before. Other countries which played a particularly important role in the global strategy of the United States have left the sphere of U.S. power: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and the PDRY. Pol Pot's regime in Cambodia--which not only Beijing [Peking] but Washington, too, wanted to use against Socialist Vietnam--has suffered a defeat. All these are prominent debits on the account sheet of U.S. foreign policy. But they are not the only debits. The growing revolution seething in southern Africa and on the South American Continent are not rosy premonitions of the future.

American press commentators call the "rapprochement with Beijing "the greatest success of Carter's policy". This assertion of American commentators that the rapprochement with Beijing is the most prominent credit of Carter's foreign policy balance is problematic. Time will show whether the game with the Chinese card that is being played by Brzezinski, Carter and others from the ruling circle will not prove to be too hazardous for those who think that they are holding the "Chinese trump" in their hand. Time will show whether the proverbial genie will not turn against those who let it out of the bottle.

Carter has not fulfilled the majority of promises he gave his electorate, regardless of whether they involved domestic or foreign policy. It is indisputable that he has been willingly serving those forces in the United States that do not want detente and cooperation among countries with different social systems but who do want armament and confrontation. The fact that these plans have not been implemented is due to factors that have a lasting and decisive influence on current international relations--the socialist community and progressive movement throughout the world. Carter and his administration's room to maneuver has also undoubtedly been narrowed down by the differences between the major power centers of the capitalist world--between the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Carter has deviated from the realistic foreign policy elements of the preceding U.S. administrations. The relations between states with different social systems are not, however--and certainly not primarily--just a matter of the will and willingness of one U.S. president or another. They are not dependent on whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. They are based on objective factors.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE ON SALT BERATED

LD222034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] It has already been announced that the supporters of the SALT agreement in the United States have set up a special committee which will lobby for the ratification of this agreement in the U.S. Senate. In complete contrast with this is the reaction by the American public. Bohumil Horak in a commentary entitled "dangerous illusions" discusses their attempts to complicate and torpedo the SALT talks:

According to the New York TIMES 170 U.S. generals and officers asked President Carter to try to achieve U.S. military supremacy over the Soviet Union in both conventional and nuclear arms. Apparently the U.S. generals arrived at the conclusion that only in this way could the United States win a total nuclear war. To assume that anybody at all could win a nuclear war, or even survive it, is the most dangerous illusion of all.

Any future war would be an atomic one, which even in its fallout would carry the seeds of death. For this reason the world has no other alternative but to prevent war. But diplomacy alone is today no longer enough, and it is necessary that the results of diplomacy be strengthened by the mutual control of arms.

But even this is only the first step, because today when the world in every sense of the word is saturated with arms it is no longer enough to control the arms factories. Controlled arming must be replaced by controlled disarming.

It is no secret that a considerable impetus in this direction would be the SALT agreement. President Carter said a few days ago that he expected it to be signed as soon as possible. White House spokesman Powell spoke in a similar vein. President Carter announced at the same time that if the SALT agreement is signed he would submit it to Congress for ratification in the form of a treaty and not as an international agreement. Under international law both have equal validity and would be equally binding. For the ratification of an international agreement a two-thirds majority would not be necessary but merely a simple majority, in other words, fewer votes. It would therefore be easier to achieve ratification in such a way. But in spite of this President Carter decided on a different procedure, allegedly because the senators would consider any other procedure as a limitation of their rights and the submission of the SALT agreement in the form of a treaty would have a better chance of success.

This indeed is strange logic. This procedure, just like linking the SALT ratification to the so-called Soviet political behavior, reminds one of more than extreme pressure on the Soviet Union. This was made even clearer by President Carter's adviser Brzezinski, when he said that apparently the Soviet Union must itself solve the fundamental question as to whether it becomes a responsible partner for the United States. This is indeed demagoguery.

Because who else could be a more responsible partner for the United States than the Soviet Union? Its leading representatives are carrying out a principled, forward-looking peace policy. They ascribe great importance to the SALT agreement, and they act accordingly. They well realize that the signing of this political document would be important for the whole world.

Unfortunately with the best will in the world this cannot be said about the stand adopted by the United States. Although according to President Carter, the SALT agreement is the most important problem of U.S. foreign policy, the stand adopted so far by U.S. diplomacy leaves a lot to be desired about this claim.

CARTER'S POSITION ON SALT II CRITICIZED

AU221238 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column: "A Word on the Events": "Key Question, Focus of Attention"]

[Excerpt] It is impossible not to notice in all addresses by President Carter pertaining to the new agreement concerning the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, the conspicuous stress he is laying on the role of the Senate which can but does not have to ratify agreements signed by administration representatives. Such stress is neither a custom nor a rule. On the contrary, it is an exception which has perhaps never been used as markedly as in this case. The President is obviously trying to convey the impression that he himself has the best will but that certain things can exceed the range of his possibilities....

Those who argue against the agreement are very vocal. The commentators Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, for instance, came up with the assertion in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance granted, during the latest negotiations in December with Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, significant concessions as far as control measures are concerned. They are elaborating theories to the effect that this will make the ratification of the agreement in the Senate difficult. At the beginning of this week Howard Baker, GOP minority leader in the Senate, let himself be heard and called ratification uncertain.

All this is, undoubtedly, a blend of pressure striving to completely push through U.S. approaches to the problem and incorporate them into the agreement and an expression of the overt endeavor to foil the agreement at the last moment.

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE AUTOMATION--By the end of 1979 Czechoslovak telephone subscribers will be able to dial directly to Italy, Portugal, Spain and Greece, the last states with which the CSSR does not have automated connections yet. [Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

UNIVAC COMPUTER IN BRATISLAVA--The "Rempa" computer center in Bratislava has received a new 3.5 generation computer--the Univac 9480. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 18 Jan 79 p 3 AU]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received the Czechoslovak ambassadors in Sudan and Pakistan, Jindrich Tisler and Petr Kadlec in Prague yesterday. He saw them in connection with the commencement of their tour of diplomatic duty. The new Ambassador to Sudan Jindrich Tisler, was yesterday also received by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD]

BULGARIAN PUBLISHING PROTOCOL--The deliberations of the permanent CSSR-Bulgarian commission for cooperation in publishing ended with the signing of a protocol in the Slovak center of book culture in Bratislava on Thursday [18 January]. The subject of the deliberations were topical questions pertaining to the two countries' publishing activity. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

YUGOSLAV HEALTH COOPERATION PLAN--A plan of CSSR-Yugoslav cooperation in the sphere of health for 1979-80 was signed in Prague on Friday [19 January] by Jaroslav Prokopec, CSSR minister of health and by Svetozar Pepovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Policy. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR FIGURES--About 900,000 persons are employed in the CSSR agricultural sector at present. Of this number more than 635,000 are working in agricultural cooperatives. The cooperatives have about 1.4 percent of their employees with university-level education, more than 6 percent with completed secondary education and 3.3 percent with secondary school-level vocational education, and 21.6 percent of the cooperatives' employees are skilled tradesmen. In 1978, about 45 percent of those working in agriculture were women. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

SED'S AXEN MEETS SWEDISH CP DELEGATION

LD231552 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delegations of the SED and the Swedish Communist Left Party in Berlin today began talks on questions of the international situation and the communist movements as well as on the policy of both parties. The delegations are led by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and party Chairman Lars Werner. The Swedish delegation yesterday visited Schwerin Bezirk.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 23 JANUARY

LD232205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2057 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli arrived in the GDR on an official visit this evening. He comes at the invitation of his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer, and was cordially welcomed at the Berlin Osthahnhof.

WEEKLY REVIEW ASSESSES 1978 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DW231140 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 21 Jan 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] Since the day before yesterday we have been in possession of the report on the 1978 plan fulfillment. By the end of last year we already had several interim reports on this year 1978 that undoubtedly is significant.

Now we have results which allow us to make a conclusive assessment. If I were to sum up this assessment in one sentence I would say this: It was possible in 1978 to continue the stable development of the national economy with a remarkable increase in performance. And I would directly add: This result has been achieved despite the changed foreign-trade conditions and despite adverse weather conditions during spring cultivation, in the harvest, despite the thunderstorms in August and the severe cold in the new year; in short: A complicated process. What the percentage figure on the production increase tells in absolute figures is a production increase worth M15 billion, an increase which by itself already bolsters and justifies the argument for positive and stable economic development. In this connection, I would like to recall that we have had an average annual production increase of M15 billion since the early seventies, essentially since the eighth party congress. This testifies to the continuity of our economic growth.

In assessing the 1978 results it is necessary to take into account that the worktime has been systematically reduced as a result of sociopolitical measures. Thus, industrial production increased by M15 billion, this result having been scored with a smaller input of social worktime. What does this mean? It meas that the comprehensive rationalization, on which all of us are so purposefully working, has produced visible and strong effects. We achieved some progress with regard to labor productivity, the basic problem of our economy. We produced more in less work time. I would like to term the progress achieved in our rationalization as the most positive results of last year.

More automation was introduced in our industry, industrial computers were set up in more enterprises. This development was promoted by the construction of our rationalization means; the increase in this field was 36 percent compared with last year. That is one of the reasons for our progress achieved in the field of rationalization. In 1978 special rationalization means totaling M1.4 billion have been produced in the enterprises.

Almost every rationalization means is connected with money. You must invest something. Investments in our national economy increased by 3 percent compared with last year. More important than this increase is the redistribution of rationalization investments. This is an important economic political orientation means. The statistic report shows that 51 percent of overall investments went into rationalizing the production process. This was done for the first time. Other significant elements for successfully developing our industry is integrating GDR economy with the economy of the Soviet Union and CEMA cooperation. Foreign trade with CEMA countries was the sound basis for GDR economic growth.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROPOSED U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET

LD231925 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In the coming weeks the U.S. Congress will have to review the new arms budget submitted by President Carter. When the details of the budget became known in Washington, it provoked strong criticism. Horst Kaeubler reports:

The United States is not waging war anywhere, yet President Carter submitted a military budget to Congress which surpasses all past records. The President is calling on Congress to approve the astronomical sum of $138 billion for arms for the coming budget year. The reasons quoted in Washington for increasing arms expenditures by over $10 billion compared with last year are a bluff. Through the purposeful development of new arms, mainly in the nuclear sphere, it must be demonstrated to the Soviet Union that it would be of no advantage to it to start a nuclear war against the United States. This reminds one of the nightmare vision of a John Foster Dulles about walking on the edge of an atomic war. Such visions, which today when common sense and realism are more than ever necessary when assessing world events, were thought to have been dead and buried.

Sam Nunn, Howard Baker and other senators returned a few days ago to Washington from a visit to Moscow. Even outspoken rightwing politicians hostile to detente were forced to admit some basic truths here in Washington. Senator Nunn said that at the meeting with Brezhnev he had really gained the impression that the Soviet leadership deeply wanted peace, arms limitation and a better relationship with the United States. Should one not in the view of such assessments give preference to more realistic considerations in Washington? Would it not be the dictate of the hour to reply to the proposals on talks on the banning of all nuclear arms contained in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, instead of erecting fresh obstacles with a record military budget for the financing of nuclear weapons' systems. For the majority of the U.S. public the military balance of power which has come about between the USSR and the U.S. is today an historical fact that one should include realistically into the calculations of U.S. foreign policy. This standpoint is also advocated by the "Americans for SALT" coalition established by influential U.S. politicians over the weekend, which is against the fateful trend of a new arms race.

But the military budget which the American President has presented to Congress in contradiction to his election promises long ago about arms reduction adheres to the old Pentagon strategy to develop nuclear first-strike capabilities and to blackmail the Soviet Union through U.S. military supremacy.

The Pentagon's demand for accelerated nuclear arming has been given a concrete form in the Carter administration's new military budget. In the first place is the replacement of the minuteman intercontinental missile which is stored in underground silos, by the mobile MX rocket. This is to be hidden in underground tunnels in order, as is quite openly stated in the Pentagon, to deceive the Soviet Union about their sites and numbers. It is a project deliberately designed to undermine every real disarmament measure.

Since the fifties, when the United States began the construction of intercontinental missiles, the American arms industry has not experienced such boom days as is now being held out by the new arms budget. James Beggs, vice president of General Dynamics, one of the giants of the U.S. arms industry, said this himself. These words must be pondered. The fifties were the years of the cold war. Will a new arms boom open the gates to their return?

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said in way of criticism that what President Carter was offering--guns instead of butter--could very easily turn into political risks for him. It is the signal for a heated political debate facing Washington.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN STUDENTS TRAINING--Thus far some 40 young citizens from African states have been trained at the Ilmenau Technical College. The certified engineers and doctoral engineers are working today in the field of electrical engineering in Nigeria, Ghana, Sudan, Morocco, Mali, Mozambique and the People's Republic of the Congo. Currently 180 foreign students from 26 countries are acquiring solid scientific and practical knowledge in Ilenau, chiefly in special fields of electrical engineering and mathematics, also including guests from Somalia, Morocco and the Comoro islands. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

SOLIDARITY AID FOR SAO TOME--A complete maternity ward--a present of the GDR Government--was opened in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principle on 16 January. The festive handing over was carried out by State Secretary Hermann Tschersich and Kurt Roth, GDR Solidarity Committee secretary, and was attended by Health Minister Frederico Jose Henriques Sequeira and other politicians. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

AFRICAN JOURNALISTS TRAINING--An advanced training course for journalists from seven African countries, including three liberation movements in Africa's south, opened in Berlin on 18 January. The young Africans will study the principles of socialist journalism at the "school of solidarity" of the GDR journalists' association in the coming 3 months. Guenter Kertzscher, deputy chairman of the German Journalists Association, described the course as another contribution of active solidarity, mainly with the colleagues in Africa's south. More than 400 African journalists have attended courses there since the founding of the school 15 years ago. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

AID TO ZIMBABWE--"On Thursday night another shipment of GDR solidarity goods for the Zimbabwe liberation organization ZAPU, which belongs to the Patriotic Front, arrived in the Zambian capital of Lusaka by an INTERFLUG special plane. GDR Ambassador Gerhard Stein handed over the shipment which was provided from solidarity means of the population, above all the FDJ, and includes blankets, clothing and medicines." Madsim Bamuto, member of the ZAPU National Executive Committee and Revolutionary Council, expressed thanks for this renewed token of GDR support. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

SARLOS BRIEFS AMBASSADORS ON PPF'S ACTIVITIES

LD231554 Budapest Domestice Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, briefed ambassadors of socialist countries at a friendly meeting about the activity of the front and about the work done since its congress.

DEPUTY MINISTER REPORTS ON STATE FARM PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT

LD231930 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vanosa presented a report Tuesday to leaders of state farms at a session in Budapest called to discuss timely issues of production and management.

The deputy agriculture and food ministers said that in the overwhelming majority of state farms it is felt that comprehensive, multifarious economic measures are needed in order that through improvement of efficiency the 3-3.5 per cent growth stipulated for agricultural production in 1979 may be attained. He called the argument erroneous that in the foregoing period agriculture was unequivocally marked by a quantitative raise in the output and now it was the "stage of qualitative production". It is not correct, for both factors of production should be realized concurrently. It is all the more important because none of the state farms has exploited the [words indistinct] boosting production and improving quality. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that in the intensive period of agricultural production the rising costs should be offset first of all by increasing yields.

It was established at the session that the work of big farms had become more efficient in the preceding years. In the past 8 years, the amount of manpower required in pig farming decreased by 50 per cent and by 40 per cent in milk production, while the milk output per barn unit had gone up by 80 per cent in state farms. Since farms cannot count on manpower from other branches of the national economy--on the contrary, work-hands are expected to continue going away--greater efforts have to be made in the future for mechanization.

Importance is to be given to economicalness in the implementation of the plans for the current year. In this respect, a study of the ministry was quoted according to which often the circumstances of the use of 700 thousand tons of imported protein fodder could not be ascertained. The figures reveal that 15 thousand tons of soya fodder was not used improperly.

WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS ASSESSED IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

LD241014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Csaba Vertes commentary]

[Text] When analyzing the Hungarian economy, economists generally speak with appreciation of the method by which wages and incomes are regulated. There are those who attribute the technical secret of our successful economic development to this directly, saying that this type of regulation is an extremely accurate instrument, because in this way the state terminates a significant source of inflationary expenditure.

Of course, if they know--and it's perfectly possible they know very well--that while we are alertly observing and watching the outflow of purchasing power, we are forgetting other aspects more and more. And as a coverup for our neglect, we are even producing appealing ideologies. For instance, we distort the resolutions dealing with raising the standard of living. We treat wage tensions as a frightening bogeyman, we proclaim social considerations as demands that destroy sober reflection, and we will soon be treating the entire wage and reward system as some sort of qualitative institution. What is more, we loudly proclaim that the public mood is against large financial differentials. People will simply not tolerate others earning substantially more than them. Every high salary and exceptional income is automatically suspect. The first thing we look for behind the large sums of money is not great achievement but manipulation and irregularity. And when all the arguments have been exhausted, along comes the well-known phrase that the principle is fine and sensible but to take differentials out of that money, too...

Yet the enforcement of the demand for more money would not be the key to change in this situation. Rather, it would be the eradication of a number of misconceptions, or if you prefer, of a number of sociopolitical superstitions. For example: The average figures given to express a rise in the standard of living do not mean that under all circumstances, and quite unconditionally, everyone's standard of living has to go up to such and such an extent. It does not have to. And especially not without the conditions that have been laid down being fulfilled. And it is about time it was realized that state and enterprise social policy is one thing, and wage policy and wage-system practice quite another. Confusing the two has been the origin of inextricable social complications. And of course it must also be realized that one of the most important tasks for leaders at work-places is to define realistic demands for performance, to demand their fulfillment of these, and to pay and reward their subordinates according to real performance.

Of course, a different type of behavior is possible. Instead of the more vigorous differential financial encouragement one could promote a risk-free equilibrium. In that case we would momentarily be able to live more calmly and more of our time and energy would be left for other things--for instance, for endless debates about why people go chasing after money in that certain other economy, or about why it is not possible to (?extract) the performance from the tens of hundreds of thousands of talented people that they would easily be capable of otherwise. And while people went on pondering, the great question could be formulated time and again: What would happen if the really talented, those who produce substantially above the average, were paid according to their talent and performance, without suspicion, fear or petty considerations; working simply from the recognition that wages paid in this way, through increased performance, would be their own security.

BRIEFS

FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Budapest, January 20 (MTI)--With its seat in Paris, a joint Hungarian-French company, Franart, has recently been founded by the Hungarian foreign trade company Artex and the French Evmon enterprise, writes in its Saturday issue the Budapest economic daily VILAGGAZDASAG. The company will be engaged chiefly in marketing chairs, wicker chairs and other furniture, but the sales of other products are also anticipated. It is expected that Franart turnover will reach 25 million French francs already this year. The company is also performing importing and wholesale tasks. Foreign trade company Artex exported in 1978 over 40 million French francs worth of goods, mainly furniture, wicker baskets, china, ceramics, carpets and sports articles. [Text]
[Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD]

KEPA DISCUSSES JOINT COOPERATION WITH RCP'S NICULESCU

AU231507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On 19 January, Jozef Kepa, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met with Paul Niculescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy premier and minister of finances of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is visiting Poland. Problems of Polish-Romanian cooperation were discussed. Minister of Finance Henryk Kisiel participated in the meeting. Ion Cozma, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was present.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS WARSAW

AU231506 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--In connection with the FRG "Days of Theater and Movies," Dr Peter Hermes, secretary of state of the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited Warsaw on 19 and 20 January. He was received by Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art, and had talks with Jozef Czyrek, undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Werner Ahrens, FRG ambassador in Poland, participated in the meetings.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN

LD232150 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received here today Polish Ambassador to Spain Eugeniusz Noworyta.

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PRODUCERS SYMPOSIUM

LD231600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A ceremonial symposium was organized in Warsaw today to mark the 10th anniversary of the Omel optical and medical equipment amalgamation. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz attended the symposium. The topic of the symposium was the problem of expanding production of equipment for our health service establishments. The symposium was also attended by Jozef Kepa, Politburo member and deputy premier; Aleksander Kopec, minister of engineering industry; and Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz positively assessed the engineering industry's activity in the production of medical equipment, and stressed that the demand for such goods is far from being satisfied. This requires not only the further development of the medical equipment industry and increased production and selection of goods, but also the establishment of cooperation between all participants in the program of health protection.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz conveyed to the workers of the Omel amalgamation, on behalf of the Central Committee first secretary and the Central Committee of the party, and on his own behalf cordial wishes for successful realization of their projects, the results of which will be an important contribution to the improved health of our people.

KOSZALIN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY ACTIVITIES

AU221420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19, 20, 21 Jan 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Ideological and Educational Activities--Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Koszalin"]

[Text] THE 18 JANUARY PLENUM OF THE PZPR VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE IN KOSZALIN EVALUATED THE ORGANIZATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE VOIVODSHIP PARTY BODY IN 1978 AND DISCUSSED THE TASKS IN THIS AREA FOR 1979.

The plenum, which was chaired by committee First Secretary Wladyslaw Kozdra, noted that the voivodship and local party organizations had implemented the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee and the PZPR voivodship committee, and had increased their authority among the working people in Koszalin Voivodship. The strengthening of the party's leading role has helped increase party ranks. Last year almost 3,500 leading workers, farmers and office workers joined the party. The voivodship party organization numbers now 42,371 party members and candidates. Extensive ideological and educational work carried out within the voivodship has helped increase party ranks, strengthen ideological and political unity, and rally party ranks around socioeconomic tasks.

THE VOIVODSHIP PARTY ORGANIZATION HAS CONSISTENTLY TIGHTENED ITS TIES WITH PARTY MEMBERS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE. THE COMMITMENT OF THE CADRES AND AKTIVS AND THE INSPIRING ROLE OF THE PARTY MADE IT POSSIBLE LAST YEAR TO FULLY IMPLEMENT AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PLANS, TO INCREASE MARKET AND EXPORT PRODUCTION AND TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIALIST SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY. Direct contacts with workforces and inhabitants in urban and rural areas have been tightened, and this has produced, among other things, the implementation of many production and social pledges and has promoted labor competition.

PAPER COMMENTS ON SOVIET, U.S. DESIRE TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

LD231902 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan, PAP--Commenting on the U.S.-Soviet dialogue DZIENNIK LUDOWY daily writes among other things:

Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will not meet in January but both leaders confirmed their will to hold such a meeting and let it be understood that this may come in a not too distant future. The Soviet leader expressed that wish in his recent interview for TIME magazine, and the U.S. President said that in his interview for the NBC television which was broadcast last week. Both these statements have had many features of an indirect dialogue on the future of U.S.-Soviet relations and they present rather an optimistic picture as they contain confirmation of the recognition (though with some (?objections) on the U.S. President's side) that the interest of both nations in seeking an agreement is gaining the upper hand over the differences lying between them.

However, differences in approach to this issue are all too characteristic. As Jimmy Carter still willingly emphasizes the existence of numerous obstacles on the road to "more accomplished detente relations with the USSR", Leonid Brezhnev presents a more open attitude which may be sized up as follows: There have been, are and will be differences in goals and strivings of both countries, but given an appropriate mutual approach based on the principle of equality and equal security it is possible and necessary to reach agreements and detente, especially in the sphere of disarmament and bilateral, mutually beneficial relations.

The Soviet leader did not conceal the fact that among some significant obstacles is the temptation, borne out in certain U.S. and West European circles, to use Beijing [Peking] as an instrument of pressure on the socialist countries.

Nevertheless, both Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter are unanimous that the SALT accord opening the road to their meeting is within hand's reach.

Although it is too early to talk about a date, the striving towards the meeting of the two sides is clear, similarly as clear is the benefit that the world would derive from the direct dialogue of leaders of the world's two greatest powers, concludes DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS CHINESE EFFORTS TO UPSET EUROPEAN ORDER

AU231530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Ryszard Wojna article: "The Aim of Beijing's [Peking] Policy in Europe Is To Question Peaceful Order"]

[Excerpts] THE PRESENT EUROPEAN POLICY PURSUED BY PEOPLE'S CHINA IS SOMETHING QUITE NEW IN THE HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE KINGDOM, WHICH FOR THE FIRST TIME IS SEEKING TO INFLUENCE THE BALANCE OF POWER ON OUR CONTINENT.

For the global anti-Soviet strategy that governs the foreign policy followed by the group now in charge of government in Beijing, European contradictions are a potential mainspring capable of involving the world in a war.

FROM OUR POLISH VIEWPOINT, THE CROWNING ARGUMENT ATTESTING TO THE TRUE CHINESE INTENTIONS IS THE DIRECTION OF BEIJING'S POLICY IN EUROPE, WHICH BOILS DOWN TO DECLARING SOLIDARITY WITH ALL THOSE WHO QUESTION THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE PEACEFUL ORDER IN EUROPE THAT HAS EXISTED FOR 34 YEARS NOW, AN ORDER THAT RESULTED FROM THE VICTORY OVER FASCISM AND FROM THE FACT THAT THE DECISIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THIS VICTORY WAS MADE BY THE SOVIET UNION. THIS STRIKES A BLOW AT THE EXISTING TERRITORIAL-POLITICAL STATUS QUO AND THEREBY AT THE PEACE OF THE ENTIRE CONTINENT.

ADVOCATING THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY IN KEEPING WITH THE BONN PROGRAM AND DECLARING THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FOR THE REVISIONIST AND NATIONALISTIC FORCES IN THE FRG, THE BEIJING LEADERS ARE TRYING TO RAISE ANY HINT OF HOPE AT ALL AMONG THOSE OPPONENTS OF THE EUROPEAN STATUS QUO WHO, SINCE THE MOMENT THE THIRD REICH CAPITULATED, HAVE ALWAYS EMBRACED POSITIONS HOSTILE TO DETENTE AND COOPERATION WITH THE EAST. If we take a closer look at what is happening within the various Bonn communities--not only the extreme right-wing communities--we are bound to note more or less open satisfaction and, at times, incredible geopolitical calculations with regard to the assistance that China could give to German revisionist aims.

Franz Josef Strauss is one of those who openly count on China. What Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] said to the hot-headed Bavarian politician was recently quoted by DER SPIEGEL as something to glory in: "Those people regard our meeting as a meeting of the worst people in the world. Unfortunately, such bad people are still too few."

How far some Bonn circles have responded to China's power policy is attested to by the fact, recently disclosed during the disputes with Carsten, that the West German intelligence service (BND) mediated in or supervised the dispatch to China of enriched uranium, which could be used as a basic material for the production of nuclear weapons.

The appetites of some West German centers to play the Chinese game have increased at such speed that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has already issued several warnings against rush undertakings in view of detente and the need for the FRG to make allowances for the interests of the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact states.

But the Chinese would like to achieve more than just to benefit by the German problem. Advocating the destabilization of the existing peaceful order in Europe, they would like very much to resuscitate the term of the "Balkan cauldron" as applied to the entire continent.

AS FOR WESTERN EUROPE THEY HAVE DECLARED SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION PROCESSES, WHILE INVARIABLY STRESSING THE ANTISOCIALIST MOTIVES OF THESE PROCESSES. AT THE SAME TIME, THEY HAVE PROFESSED THEIR AFFECTION FOR THE ATLANTIC PACT AND HAVE ENCOURAGED THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE ARMS RACE. In the past few months there have been more and more visits of representatives of the Chinese Army to the armament centers in Western Europe. The aim of these visits is cooperation against the socialist community.

All this is epitomized in the Chinese position toward the CSCE, which Beijing regards as a Soviet "diktat." Many Chinese evaluations generally jibe with the CDU/CSU views. Particular criticism has been leveled against that principle in the Final Act which states that the inviolability of the existing borders is one of the conditions for peace in Europe.

The point is that Mao questioned the basic Leninist thesis of peaceful coexistence, and so do his successors. What is more, they are trying to make this questioning a weapon against the socialist countries.

TO SUM UP: THE GROUP NOW IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT IN BEIJING IS IN THE MIDST QF A COMPLICATED AND VARIEGATED POLITICAL MANEUVER IN EUROPE, WHOSE COMMOM DENOMINATOR IS APPROVAL OF THE EFFORTS SEEKING TO CHANGE THE EXISTING BORDERS. If the policy seeking changes in the existing borders were recognized as legitimate, this would be tantamount to approving preparations for a new war. And this is what China wants.

FORTUNATELY, THE COMMONSENSE AND REALISM OF THE EUROPEAN STATES AND EVEN THE MIGHT OF THE WARSAW PACT STATES TO A GREAT EXTENT MAKE CHINA'S EUROPEAN POLICY A SORT OF WISHFUL THINKING. HOWEVER, WE MUST NOT DISDAIN THE FACT THAT THERE EXIST FORCES ON OUR CONTINENT THAT WOULD LIKE TO VIEW CHINESE POLICY AS A GENUINE ACE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

INTERPRESS COMMENTARY ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD231542 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan, PAP--The Polish INTERPRESS news agency commentator writes:

"Since the time of degradation of cold war in international relations attempts are being made at finding a formula of coexistence of groups of nations with different social systems. The principle of peaceful coexistence put forth by the socialist countries has been accepted by the West as the only possible one in the nuclear age.

"However, the most favourable conditions of peaceful coexistence would be created when the universal disarmament were introduced, when military arsenals were replaced with international agreements stipulating for mutual limitation and reduction of armaments and binding states with obligations lessening the threat of a conflict.

"The process of detente is a major antidote to the so-called policy of threats. Detente should not be limited to sphere of policy only, but embrace military areas as well. The most radical improvement of international relations has been visible in Europe where the political tension lessened and cooperation expanded in a clearly visible way. Yet, great forces are still concentrated at the butt joint of the two blocs, and the approach of NATO countries has kept back the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

"The tendencies to treat armaments as the main factor of security and influence are still strong. Decisions of such kind are passed in large capitals and smaller countries. The present American administration comes out with a programme of military spendings increased by 10,000 million dollars in the current fiscal year.

"In the regional scale, smaller nations are building up their military forces, in many cases because of the old and new disputes with neighbouring countries.

"It is undeniable that a new formula, which has to be followed to preserve balance of different elements of security of nations, may be worked out. This principle is tantamount to resigning from the misleading view that one can win the arms race.

"Domination of the so-called deterrents was one of the bases of the cold war policy. The proportions now have slightly changed in favour of political instruments. They have not however changed to such a degree as to fully utilize the possibilities of ensuring security which exist in detente."

AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS PRESENTS DEMARCHE ON MENTEN CASE

LD231654 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan, PAP--As the press reported on December 4, 1978, the Supreme Court in Hague ruled to stop legal proceedings instituted against Dutch citizen Pieter Nicolaas Menten accused to taking part in mass executions in the villages of Urycz and Podhorce in 1941.

This ruling without a precedent had widely echoed among the Polish society, which had many a time voiced its indignation with the gentle attitude towards Nazi criminals, the attitude for which there was no excuse. Let us remind, that Nazi crimes have been recognized as crimes against humanity by the agreement on prosecuting and punishing many Nazi criminals of the European axis, concluded in London on August 8, 1945, between the governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the temporary government of the French Republic and the government of the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics (Charter of the Nurnberg International Military Tribunal) and by the convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on December 9, 1948. Both Poland and Holland are signatories to these agreements which oblige them to prosecute Nazi criminals.

Bearing in mind this evident violation of international law, Polish Ambassador to the Kingdom of Netherlands Jozef Okuniewski presented demarche to Dutch Minister of Justice Jacob de Ruiter in which he voiced Polish Government's concern over the Hague court's ruling which is incompatible with international law and discredits the memory of Nazi victims.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEWS TO FOREIGN DAILIES

Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN

AU231630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Toshikharu Shibata), special envoy of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN and deputy chief editor of this Japanese daily. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the Japanese daily.

Sweden's SVENSKA DAGBLADET

AU231745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Gustav von Platten), special envoy of the Swedish daily SVENSKA DAGBLADET and chief editor of this newspaper. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. On this occasion Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the Swedish newspaper.

Spain's PUEBLO

AU241120 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Vincente Romero, special envoy of the Spanish newspaper PUEBLO. The reception was attended by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu gave an interview for the Spanish daily.

MORE ON PLANNING COORDINATION TALKS WITH POLAND

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU231441 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Talks between the delegation of the State Planning Committee led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government and State Planning Committee chairman, and the Polish economic delegation led by Comrade Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission ended in Bucharest today.

The two sides examined the activity of economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries, as well as important new long-term cooperation ventures. The sides agreed to intensify the coordination of their national economic plans for the 1981-85 5-year period.

The central planning bodies shall see to it that the activity of coordinating plans deepens mutually advantageous cooperation and continuously increases the volume of trade exchange.

After the talks, Comrade Ilie Verdet and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk signed the protocol on the meeting between the chairmen of the central planning bodies of the two countries.

Ceausescu Receives Wrzaszczyk

AU231634 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Planning Commission, who is visiting our country at the head of a Polish economic delegation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Poland's ambassador to Bucharest Wladyslaw Wojtasik was also present.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, as well as wishes for success to the Romanian people in implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the greetings, and in turn extended cordial greetings to Comrade Edward Gierek and wishes for prosperity and progress to the Polish people.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR and between Romania and Poland, and highlighted the fact that a most important role for the fruitful evolution of Romanian-Polish relations devolves on agreements reached during meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek. The sides expressed the common desire to expand and develop the fraternal cooperation between the RCP and PZPR and between the two countries and peoples to raise Romanian-Polish economic and scientific-technological cooperation onto higher levels and to make full use of the opportunities for comprehensive cooperation created by the socialist construction in Romania and Poland, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world.

In this respect, the sides stressed the importance of the bilateral coordination of the two countries' economic plans for 1981-1985, in order to intensify the mutually advantageous Romanian-Polish cooperation. During the meeting the sides also discussed certain issues concerning international relations, and reiterated the desire of the two parties and countries to closely cooperate on the foreign plane so as to make a greater contribution to deepening interstate cooperation, building peace and security in Europe and throughout the world and solving the great problems facing mankind, in the interest of peoples and the cause of socialism, democracy and progress for all nations. The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION MEETS WITH POPESCU, OTHERS

LD232144 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan, AGERPRES--The delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, led by Clavi Poikolainen, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, had talks on January 23 at the CC of the RCP with Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, information was exchanged in the spirit of the friendship characteristic of the relations between the RCP and the Finnish Communist Party, on the activity of the two parties, on the relations of comradely collaboration between them, as also on the development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two communist parties, between the Romanian and Finnish peoples. Approached were also questions of the international situation, of the communist and working-class movement, as also other questions of joint interest.

SCINTEIA ON PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

LD232139 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

["Renunciation of Force, Political Negotiations--The Sole Way of Solving International Disputes"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan, AGERPRES--It is a fundamental demand of the entire mankind, an indispensable condition for safeguarding general peace and security to settle any conflict by means of negotiations in any part of the world, on any continent, whatever its nature or cause, SCINTEIA of January 23 writes in an extensive commentary on this subject matter. Negotiations, political settlements are an essential imperative of peaceful coexistence, an ardent desideratum of the whole mankind, the sole alternative to a world conflagration. In the conditions in which the present-day world offers the image of a great diversity of states, as an objective outcome of historical development, it is a primordial requirement for all of them to establish relations of good neighbourliness, of peace, collaboration and understanding. Such relations must be based on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of threat or use of force, on the assertion of the imprescriptible right of each people to be master of its fate and of its national riches. These principles are a unitary whole and require to be fully applied. It is only in this way that the free, independent development and prosperity of each nation as well as a wide international collaboration can be secured.

The need for direct negotiations and talks derives from these very principles as the sole rational and possible method of solving the differences among states.

In the spirit of the old policy of domination and dictate, the imperialist circles stimulate the hotbeds of tension, create new elements of tension and animosity. Certainly, there are a series of problems generating states of tension and conflict, including the unsolved problems left by the long colonial domination, as well as new ones supplied by the neo-colonialist policy of an accentuating struggle for re-dividing the world into spheres of influence and domination, the tendency of the imperialist circles to perpetuate the practice of the policy of strength. The existence and perpetuation of the zones of conflict serve as a justification of these circles to continually intensify the arms race, are considered as a reason for increasing the budgets and allocations for military purposes, to the detriment of peaceful construction, of the settlement of the multiple economic, social and cultural problems the countries involved in the conflict are confronted with. The profoundly noxious character of such practices, contrary to the people's objectives of peace and understanding require that everything should be done for their complete elimination from the international life.

Life itself demonstrates that any conflictual situation, any litigious problem, no matter how thorny, can be settled by political negotiations, the only one which provides the framework for a lucid examination of the reasons for disputes, the framework for mutually acceptable solutions. Hence, to resort to the (?force) of weapons, to military confrontations does nothing else but complicates and aggravates things still more, perpetuates the existence of the hotbeds of war, poisoning the general political climate, creating serious dangers to peace. No state can and must remain indifferent to the perpetuating conflictual status of affairs and to the dangers they imply. On the contrary, everything must be done for putting an end to them, for promoting efficient intiatives aiming at eliminating the conflicts and disputed issues among states by negotiations, at continually improving international relations.

The main problem consists in a rigorous observance of each people's right to decide its fate, in the rejection of any immixture, of any outside attempt to impose upon the peoples how to organize their own development. It is imperiously necessary for the negotiations to be held in the spirit of full equality, with the wish to find equitable, constructive solutions--the only ones which can be actually durable and efficient. Life itself has proved that the solutions imposed by force can by no means be viable, that only those solutions reached by negotiations, by mutual understanding and respect can resist in time. The disputes affecting the whole international community can be righteously settled only by the constructive contribution and participation, on an equal footing, of all the sides concerned. This is imperative of the democratization of international relations, of the participation of all states in solving the questions of direct concern to them, as well as all the problems facing the present-day world. It is only a settlement which includes the interests of all the sides concerned that can be durable, corresponding to the demands and wishes of peace, progress, and prosperity of all peoples. Naturally, the way of negotiations is not an easy one, but it is the only one capable of ensuring equitable solutions, in harmony with the interests of the peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding. Reality, life itself demonstrate that no matter how complicated the problems may be, mutually acceptable solutions are wholly feasible if persevering efforts are deployed, if patience and constructive spirit are shown, as also good will and mutual regard, receptivity for the standpoints of the other side.

PRESS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S DEATH

AU230856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

["Innovative, Revolutionary Spirit of Scientific Socialism"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23 Jan--The Romanian newspapers mark in their latest issues 55 years since the death of great theoretician and revolutionary strategist Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

The vast theoretical and practical work of Lenin--SCINTEIA writes--strongly influenced the evolution of society in our country, offered conclusions highly significant for the development of the revolutionary struggle worldwide. One of Lenin's greatest merits resides in the fact that he consistently underlined in his entire work that what gives the scientific socialism, the revolutionary theory a huge changing force is the creative spirit, the adherence to the steadily changing realities, its capacity to continually develop in keeping with the new data and conclusions of social evolution.

The entire theoretical and practical activity, the entire conception of Lenin--ROMANIA LIBERA points out--is characterized by his categorical adversity to dogmas and patterns, the minute study and analysis of reality, without prejudices, the seeking of original solutions, that is a creative spirit. Carrying out an extremely rich theoretical activity, Lenin himself emphasized repeatedly that the new contributions to the theory of scientific socialism do not mean in the least that this would be a finite theory; on the contrary, it is a conception which must be steadily enriched and developed according to the new process and phenomena of social life.

The comprehension in such a spirit of the theory of the dialectical and historical materialism is more necessary today, when deep-going changes have taken place on the stage of history, as well as great, particularly deep and rapid transformations on the world political map, in the technical-economic base of society, in the social and national structures, making the revolutionary struggle develop in extremely varied conditions, with specific peculiarities. It is obvious that, in these conditions, the present-day complex questions could not be answered by the social thinking and practice of 50 or 100 years ago.

Hence, it is an imperative for a steady confrontation of theory with practice, the necessity of taking into consideration the new processes and tendencies in the social-political life, of investigating them thoroughly, without reducing them to abstractions or patterns. This is precisely the demand Lenin underlined, the call he addressed to revolutionaries everywhere.

It is the very spirit in which the RCP has steadily acted, spirit which asserted itself ever more conspicuously as the party got in maturity, as it accumulated experience in running social affairs, in building the new, socialist system. Particularly significant in this respect is the period marked by the ninth, tenth and eleventh congresses, the remarkable successes recorded in that period, the unprecedented economic and social development rates being indissolubly linked to the wide opening to the new, to the systematic efforts made by the RCP for thoroughly investigating the country's economic and social realities, for deciphering the real demands of the Romanian society's progress and for abolishing those theses, forms or methods of government which proved to be obsolete, for adopting solutions adequate to the requirements of the current development state Romania is undergoing.

It is from this angle--SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI write--that the RCP thoroughly analyzed the current theoretical problems and reached creative solutions like the scientific elucidation of Romania's development stage, of the concept of the development of the technical and material base in the present and in the future, the improvement of the aggregate of the relations of production, the deepening of socialist democracy and the elaboration of wideranging and unitary forms and structures of running public affairs by the working people, the evolution of the socialist state's functions, the role of the nation as a greatly important motive power in the social and political development of contemporary world, the importance of the socialist conscience of the promotion of the norms of ethics and equity, added to which being the analysis and decipherment of the processes and fundamental tendencies of contemporary world, the mutations occured in the balance of forces and their implications, the realistic and constructive approach to the biggest problems of international life, its democratization and the establishment of new-type interstate relations, the building of a new international economic and political order.

Pointing in this respect, to the exceptional merits of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian newspapers show that the theoretical and practical activity of the RCP, the solutions given to some problems deriving from Romania's development and from the active participation of the country in the international life go down as a remarkable contribution to the treasure of ideas of scientific socialism, a treasure continually enriched by synthesizing the experience of all the communist and workers' parties, of all the contemporary revolutionary and progressive forces.

Undoubtedly--the Romanian press considers--one of the present-day highly positive processes is the fact that now, a series of communist and workers' parties assert themselves ever more strongly in the political life of their countries and in the international arena, that they connect ever more closely and organically their activity to the specific social, historical and national realities, that they express ever more clearly the interests and aspirations of their own people. They elaborate their policy, their revolutionary strategy and tactics autonomously, to an ever greater extent, according to the imperatives of life, applying the general truths of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions in each country.

AGERPRES NOTES CELEBRATIONS OF UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY

LD232115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1929 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan, AGERPRES--Meetings take place these days in the county seats of Romania, in marking the 120th anniversary of the union of the Romanian principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia). Participating in meetings are representatives of local party and state bodies, of mass and public organizations, working people--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities--of industrial and farm units, didactic cadres, men of science and culture, students and pupils.

The first secretaries of the county party committees spoke of the importance of the historic act of union of January 24, 1859. In their addresses, they highlighted that the union of 120 years ago, achieved by the people itself, turned into an enthusing symbol of unity and thriving of the entire Romanian nation. The speakers presented the importance of the political and social events prior to the union, the countribution of the progressive personalities of that time to the promotion of the idea of national unity, the decisive role of the masses in this historic act. Emphasis was also placed on the deep-going revolutionary transformations achieved in the years of socialist construction by the working class, by the whole people under the RCP leadership. The speakers stressed that under conditions of socialism, the consolidation and unprecedented growth of the might of the unitary Romanian national state were ensured, just as the achievement of the real national and political unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of the entire people, based on the selfsame supreme interests and aspirations, and the right to be full master of its destinies, to build purposefully its free, socialist and communist future.

The telegrams addressed on the occasion to the Central Committee of the party, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, express the unflinching confidence in the Romanian Communist Party--through whose fight and leadership the dear ideals of freedom, unity and progress of the Romanian people have come true, as also the feelings of profound affection and esteem for the RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu. At the same time, the telegrams reaffirm the unanimous adhesion to the home and foreign policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state, a policy which greatly accords with the whole nation's vital interests and aspirations. The participants make the pledge for this year--the year of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and of the 35th anniversary of the national armed anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection--to carry on sustained activity in all domains, together with all working people, making thus an increased contribution to raising Romania onto fresh peaks of progress and civilization, to her ever stronger assertion in the ranks of the world nations.

PRESIDENT TITO TO VISIT JORDAN 11 FEBRUARY

JN240848 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 Jan 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--the AD-DUSTUR correspondent has learned that Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito will pay an official 4-day visit to Jordan on 11 February as part of his tour of a number of countries in the area.

PRESS COMMENTS ON VIETNAMESE INTERVENTION IN KAMPUCHEA

AU231450 [Editorial Report AU] The Yugoslav press continues to comment extensively on the events in Kampuchea, the Soviet veto on the resolution on Kampuchea proposed by nonalined countries at the 15 January session of the UN Security Council and on the reaction of Soviet media to Yugoslavia's position and the Yugoslav press reports and comments in this connection.

Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 17 January, on page four, carries an 850-word article by Miran Sustar entitled "Veto in the Security Council as a Challenge to the World" which points out that "the resolution proposed by nonalined countries offered an acceptable solution to the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict", and that the Soviet "veto on such a sober and responsibly formulated resolution is a challenge to the world represented by those who voted in its favor, that is, the nonalined countries, China, the United States and the Western states." But, DELO says, "this veto has found itself in a political and geographical isolation previously experienced in the entire history of the United Nations by only the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, and the practice of 'accomplished fact' asserted by Vietnam in Kampuchea has suffered a political defeat of equal proportions." As a result of this veto in the Security Council the world public is faced with the "painful" and "vitally important question" of "whether, by its veto in the Security Council in connection with a question of principle of world security and stability, one of the nuclear giants has now renounced the principles which have until now regulated, more or less successfully, the life within the existing international order."

Noting that the events in Kampuchea have had "by far the most important impact on the relationship of forces within the 'great triangle,'" DELO says that, according to the U.S. senators who have just returned from Beijing [Peking] on 29 January Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] will "submit to his host Carter concrete proposals which have matured in Beijing in connection with the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and according to which the United States should strengthen its naval forces in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and arm Japan so as to enable it to take care of its own security."

In another 800-word article by Miran Sustar entitled "'Astonishment' Which Causes Astonishment" Ljubljana DELO on 18 January, on page four, replies to the Moscow PRAVDA commentary entitled "The Strange Writings of the Yugoslav Press." It says that PRAVDA's astonishment over the views adopted by the Yugoslav press is in fact "astonishment over the fact that Yugoslavia gives priority to those principles, before all others, on which the system of international legality in the modern world is based, and consistently defends these principles even when they are violated in the name of some fictional and abstract 'higher interests.' The fact is that Yugoslavia knows from experience that its security and the security of states in general have been threatened and the system of international legality shaken whenever these principles have been trampled down by military force." Stressing Yugoslavia's consistency in its support for Kampuchea's sovereignty and independence, DELO recalls that, for instance, Yugoslavia severed all relations with the regime of General Lon Nol, which had been brought to power by foreign intervention, whereas the Soviet Union continued "to maintain its diplomatic mission with this putschist regime in Phnom Penh.

Yugoslavia's present support for Democratic Kampuchea is nothing more and nothing less than "a consistent and principled determination to defend the principles of the system of international legality." In conclusion DELO asks in this connection: "Why is the influential Moscow newspaper dropping ambiguous hints about 'the strange writings of our press' and about lobbying intrigues when everything would be much simpler for the Soviet reader if he were able to read about Yugoslavia's position as a whole in his own press and then form his own opinion about it."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 19 January, on page five, carries a 1,100-word commentary by Dubica Petkovic entitled "Consistency and Strength of Principles." Replying to the "rather nervous and sharp attacks of the Soviet press" to the clear Yugoslav views "on the violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, a small Asian socialist and nonalined country, by an organized military invasion," BORBA in this commentary points out, among other things, that this violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty by an organized military invasion "is an incontestable fact" and adds in this connection that "the attempts to (import) revolution by force have never been able to yield any positive results because the simple fact is that revolutions can be neither exported nor imported. The resistance of the Khmer people to an attempt of this kind, among other things, also eloquently attests to this." Emphasizing the importance of the position of the nonalined movement in the world and of its unity as well as Yugoslavia's consistent nonalined policy, BORBA concludes:

"There is no doubt that, just as it has done until now, Yugoslavia will continue to strive, publicly, in a principled, consistent manner, for the respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of state borders, the broadest international cooperation on the basis of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and for the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and against all pressures, threats, aggressions, interventions and impositions of alien models. And it will continue to do this regardless of all arbitrary and generalized characterizations aimed at discrediting a position which has won great international prestige precisely because of its consistency and principled character."

In a 700-word commentary by Milan Milivojvic entitled "The Victory of Principles" Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 20 January, on page five, appraises "the currents and the scope of the debate in the UN Security Council on the petition of Democratic Kampuchea in connection with the Vietnamese intervention, and the importance of the voting on the resolution of nonalined countries." Noting that "probably never before has the difference of ideological positions and individual interests in the palace by the East River paled to such an extent to its bare legalistic effectiveness," BORBA continues: "The tragic development of events in Southeast Asia has unambiguously shown that the basic principles of international behavior, which the world community has precisely formulated in the UN Charter, have been flagrantly violated. The attempts to justify direct interference in the internal affairs of other countries--in this case, the Vietnamese armed intervention in Kampuchea--cannot but contain a noticeable dosage of hypocrisy as an inevitable consequence of the efforts to twist the very clear principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others." Reviewing the debate in the Security Council, BORBA says that "the importance of the principle that disagreement with the internal system of a country can in no event represent a reason or excuse for intervention or aggression, was all the more strongly emphasized because it was supported by the parties of completely different banners."

In connection with the resolution proposed in the Security Council by nonalined countries and the universal validity of the principles on which this resolution was based and which are embodied in the UN Charter and in the nonalined movement, BORBA points out that "a cause for particular concern is the fact that in this case a country which is a member of the nonalined movement and which was itself only recently a victim of foreign aggression and of violation of these principles, directly opposed these principles." As regards Yugoslavia's activity in the Security Council, all attempts "to discredit this activity with insinuations about 'intrigues in lobbies' and 'advocacy' sound, to put it mildly, presumptuous and out of place." The result of the voting on the resolution in the Security Council showed that the victory of the veto "was rendered totally worthless by the moral and political advantages of the consistent loyalty to the basic principles of the UN Charter," BORBA concludes.

In its 1,000-word commentary by Dusan Pesic entitled "Principles and Interests," Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 20 January, on page two, asks whether "the explanations claiming that 'Pol Pot's government was unpopular and the system was not good' can be used to justify an intervention. It seems," POLITIKA says, "that the entire tragedy and potential danger of the situation is contained in this question. This 'logic' applied in international relations would quickly transform the world into a cruel ground of settlings of accounts, interventions and impositions of outside will on others."

Calling attention to the continuous "attempts and ambitions of the two big powers to subordinate relations in the world as well as the instability or equilibrium of these relations to their own relations," POLITIKA says that "detente is again passing through a crisis." But, POLITIKA goes on, "even graver is the fact that this time a socialist country actually helped overthrow a regime in another socialist country." Commenting on this fact, POLITIKA says that "socialism can have nothing in common with conquests and interventions because by such acts it would lose its entire basic substance and would identify itself with the classical and well known old game of powers having the aim of expanding their spheres of influence." As regards the voting on the nonalined resolution in the Security Council, POLITIKA finds the fact "encouraging" that "bloc division did not find its full expression" in this voting.

In its 1,200-word commentary by Zeljko Brihta entitled "The World Today: Cambodia and Others," Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 19 January, on page two, examines primarily the relationship between the events in Kampuchea and socialism and the socialist countries. Saying that, "despite the one-sided commentaries in some 'real socialist' newspapers or perhaps precisely because of them," it is already much clearer what has in fact happened in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia, VJESNIK points out that "the military intervention" has changed social trends in a country and, "even more, has disrupted the relations between socialist countries and between communist parties in the world today." The fact is, the paper says, that the greater the efforts are made to close the ranks among some parties, the more the differences among all are increasing. "Socialism is not a military camp and therefore everyone can choose for himself how he will attain it--marching alone or marching all together in ranks of four with the military band in front or by the side or in the rear to insure that no one deviates or lags behind."

But it is known that "socialism is not exactly a suitable import or export commodity." On the other hand, "socialism can advance only if all those who aspire to it are equal and open and have equal rights and if they adhere to the rules of relations between states and parties, in favor of which the heads of European parties, too, declared themselves, in writing, at the 1976 Berlin Conference.

"They must be equal precisely because they are not all the same, even though the differences are not in the labels which some attach to themselves or to others." In this connection VJESNIK further says that "labels can lead to absurdities. If there are 'real' and 'mature' socialisms, then apparently there must be also unreal, fantastic, green and immature socialisms. But again socialism is not a school where some are only learning and speak only when they are spoken to whereas others are teaching and distributing certificates" and advancing students to higher grades or even accepting them into their own society in the way in which, in recent days, a certain East European radio station "solemnly admitted the People's Republic of Kampuchea to 'the great family of democratic and progressively oriented countries' of the world."

It has been noticed, the VJESNIK commentary further says, that "either accidentally or not, it was precisely just prior to the denouement in Cambodia that certain parties 'moved further away' from the Berlin Conference and thereby apparently also from its principles of relations between parties. The Berlin Conference was mentioned little or hardly at all" at the international theoreticaly conference of party representatives from some 70 countries held in Sofia from 12 to 15 December. "And in January the newspapers of certain East European countries, which devoted long commentaries to the Sofia 'world forum of communists,' have written even less or have not written at all about the Berlin Conference, but have written all the more about 'a united support' for the recent Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact." As was pointed out, the Sofia "conference 'paid tribute to the example of real socialism' as 'a decisive factor' in the world", and in his article in the last 1978 issue of the journal POLITICHESKA PROSVETA, Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, appraises that "the struggle for 'real socialism' is the 'cardinal problem' at the present stage" of world development.

What is now happening in Phnom Penh has not as yet been "proclaimed as a triumph of 'real socialism'" but "some newspapers in the countries of 'real socialism' are reporting that 'the entire progressive world hails the victory of the Kampuchean patriots.' But if it is known that many socialist countries, including Albania, Yugoslavia, Korea and Romania, have denounced the manner in which this 'change' has been made, then, according to this logic, certain socialist countries are not progressive or it was not progress that has won in Cambodia," VJESNIK concludes.

PRAGUE RUDE PRAVO'S REPORTING ON CAMBODIA 'ONE-SIDED'

AU231727 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report: "One-Sided Information"]

[Text] Prague, 17 January--Commenting on the outcome of the Security Council debate on Kampuchea, RUDE PRAVO fails to inform the public of its country that the USSR and CSSR representatives in this UN organ remained isolated in their advocacy of the views that what is involved are Kampuchea's "internal affairs." The public here has also been informed that the authors of the resolution, which the USSR vetoed, were nonalined countries, members of the Security Council.

MINIC'S REMARKS AT NOVI SAD LC MEETING FURTHER REPORTED

LD231426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--An enlarged meeting of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, chaired by Dusan Alimpic, was held in Novi Sad last night during which Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke on the current international situation with special emphasis on hotbeds of crises in the world and on nonalined policy.

After pointing out the alarming spread of armed conflicts and pressure points, destabilization actions, foreign interventions and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, Minic stressed that the need is becoming more acute with every passing day for the peoples and countries in the world, and for all democratic and progressive forces, to fight resolutely against these manifestations which stem from the aspirations of the blocs and great powers to extend their spheres of influence and interest.

Speaking in this connection about the armed conflict in Kampuchea, Minic stressed that Yugoslavia is following the events in that nonalined country with the greatest attention because they constitute a serious threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world, to the development of socialism, to the process of relaxation of international tension and to international relations as a whole.

Our country, stressed Milos Minic, consistently endorses the principle that all countries are dutybound to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of other countries and the inviolability of state borders. Any violation of these principles runs counter to the UN Charter and represents a threat to peace and social progress in the world. Yugoslavia has always taken and consistently takes the stance that all conflicts between states should be resolved in a peaceful way, and in particular that the disputes between individual nonalined countries must be settled in a peaceful way, on the basis of the principles of the policy of nonalinement and in the spirit of the UN Charter. The relaxation of international tension and the elimination of the threat of war and all forms of domination and hegemony can be implemented only as a result of the full involvement of all the countries in the world on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, in which matter the socialist countries should set an example, stressed Milos Minic.

The meeting in the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina was attended by secretaries of the municipal committees, members of the central committees of the LCY and of the League of Communists of Serbia from Vojvodina, of the executive organs of sociopolitical organizations in the province, and of the Presidium and Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

MIKULIC CHAIRS LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL COUNCIL SESSION

LD231648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1502 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A session of the Council of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Branko Mikulic. The council resumed an earlier discussion on the further development and structure of the school and on its place within the overall system of Marxist education and theoretical work in the LCY.

EARTHQUAKE 450 KM SOUTH OF BELGRADE REPORTED

LD231438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At 0512 today the apparatus of the Seismological Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Belgrade registered a strong quake whose epicenter was about 450 km south of Belgrade. The force of the quake in the focus was estimated to be 3.5 points on the Richter scale and the intensity in the epicenter was about 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. According to the data given by the Seimoslogical Institutes in Titograd, Skopje and Belgrade, the epicentral area of this quake was in the vicinity of Prespa Lake.

NONALINED RESEARCH, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING OPENS

LD231648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG)--Representatives of the founders of the research and communications system of the nonaligned countries have commenced their first meeting here at the Institute of International Politics and Economics today. The participants, including 14 nonaligned and other developing countries, are expected at the meeting to reach agreement on the forms and methods of research-work and mutual communications concerning current and important problems of their own development and those of international economic affairs.

The meeting was opened by Slavko Komar, chairman of a consortium of seven scientific institutes, who organized the meeting in accordance with the decisions taken at the nonaligned summit in Colombo. On behalf of Yugoslavia, the host-country to the meeting, the participants were welcomed by Ismail Bajra, Yugolav federal secretary for information.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION AT STRASBOURG EUROPEAN COUNCIL MEETING

AU231800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Paris--A delegation of the SFRY Assembly headed by Mihailo Javorski has attended the meeting of the Political Committee of the European Council's Assembly in Strasbourg at which the main topic of discussion was cooperation among Mediterranean countries. This body has 37 members. John Rogers, president of the Political Committee, presided at the meeting. An exchange of views was carried out at the session between representatives of the SFRY assembly and members of this committee who were interested in various aspects of Yugoslav foreign policy.

In his speech at the session Mihailo Javorski discussed the Yugoslav assessment of the situation in and attitude toward developing comprehensive cooperation among all Mediterranean countries, among which there are also ten countries belonging to the nonalined movement; that is, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus, Malta and Yugoslavia. He also explained the problems that Yugoslavia is experiencing in its cooperation with the EEC. Mira Radic, member of the delegation, in her speech particularly discussed the relationship between nonalinement and the Mediterranean.

Members of the Political Committee listened very attentively to the speeches by the SFRY Assembly's representatives and asked them many questions. On this occasion the Italian representative, communist deputy Calamandrei, stressed the importance of the nonalined policy in international relations as a whole.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES ROMANIAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD240646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Socialist Republic of Romania is increasingly affirming itself as an active factor in international relations by involving itself decisively--as a socialist, independent and sovereign state--in the affirmation of the new principles in relations among states, in the building of a new economic order and international policy and for a better and more just world.

This was stated by Nicolae Mihai, the Romanian ambassador in Yugoslavia, at a press conference today in connection with the 120th anniversary of the unification of Romanian principalities, which, as he said, marked the beginning of the emergence of the modern and contemporary national Romanian state.

Having reviewed the history of the emergence of Romania and its present development, Ambassador Mihai said that, in the spirit of the great responsibility toward the fate of peace and international security, Romania is committed to the resolution of hotbeds of conflict in the world, to the resolution of disputes among states by peaceful means; through negotiations and without outside interference.

Having stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Yugoslavia are developing continually and intensively and that they are marked by trust, understanding and mutual respect, the Romanian ambassador stressed that the traditional meetings between Comrades Tito and Ceausescu are a decisive contribution to this consolidation of cooperation.

A number of Yugoslav and foreign journalists attended the press conference and the reception which followed, given by Ambassador Mihai.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS CONCERT OF CROATIAN ARTISTS

LD222206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, Jan 22 (TANJUG)--The president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Il-song, accompanied by the country's highest party and state officials, this evening attended in the "Mansuden" Opera in Pyongyang a concert of the "Ivan Goran Kovadic" students' chorus of Zagreb.

Before the concert, the head of the Korean state and party received delegation members and soloists of the chorus of Zagreb, led by the republic undersecretary for education, culture and physical culture of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, Narcisa Cemalovic, and had a very cordial talk with them. On that occasion President Kim Il-song congratulated, in the name of the party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, to members of the chorus from Yugoslavia for the great success which they scored at their public appearances in Pyongyang and Wonsan.

At the same time President Kim Il-song requested delegation head Narcisa Cemalovic to convey cordial greetings to President Tito whom he called the closest friend of the Korean people and his own "closest comrade and friend".

After he had followed with great interest the programme of the students' chorus, President Kim Il-song again received delegation members of the chorus after the concert and cordially congratulated them once again for "the splendid concerts", emphasizing that the visit of the Yugoslav artists to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great contribution to bringing closer together and friendship of the peoples of our two socialist and non-aligned countries.

SERBIAN SAWP ORGAN DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU231945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The section for international relations and cooperation of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference has discussed Serbia's relations and cooperation with neighboring countries. Dobrivoje Vidic, president of Serbia's Presidency, also participated in the work of the section. Among other things, he pointed to the need to further develop and encourage all the existing forms of cooperation--cultural and economic cooperation and the local border traffic between Serbia and its neighboring countries. This will contribute to the further positive development and policy of neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors.

MACEDONIAN SAWP MEETING DISCUSSES FOREIGN COOPERATION

LD232016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, Jan 23 (TANJUG)--The Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia has again set out the Republic of Macedonia's interest in cooperation with the neighbouring countries. At today's session of the Socialist Alliance of Macedonia foreign policy section, the initiative was raised for all republican factors--municipalities, cultural, scientific and sports institutions, to draw up long-term programs for cooperation with the neighbouring countries.

The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Macedonia, it was set out at the session, attaches special importance to relations and cooperation with Macedonia's first neighbours--Albania, Bulgaria and Greece. The Socialist Alliance of Macedonia and all organized socialist forces in the republic have always striven for the promotion of comprehensive cooperation with the neighbouring countries and resolution of disputes and questions outstanding in Yugoslavia's relations with some of the neighbouring countries, it was set out at the session.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-CZECHOSLOVAK HEALTH COOPERATION--Prague, January 19 (TANJUG)--Member of the Yugoslav Government and President of the Federal Committee of Labour, Public Health and Social Affairs Svetozar Pepovski, and Minister of the Czech state government Jaroslav Prokopec, have signed a two-year plan here today on cooperation between the two countries in public health and medical affairs. The document provides for a widescale exchange of information in the sphere of public health, medical and pharmaceutical sciences, and for increased exchange of experts and closer cooperation between related institutions. In the plan, particular importance is being focused on research work and cooperation in the sphere of heart diseases, oncology, pharmacology, and the transplantation of human organs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD]

NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO UN--Geneva--Dr Marko Vrhunec, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary and head of the SFRY mission to the European office of the UN in Geneva, today presented his credentials to Luigi Cottafavi, general director of the European office of the UN. On this occasion Vrhunec asked Cottafavi to extend the greetings of President Josip Broz Tito to Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations. Vrhunec also pointed to the great significance which Yugoslavia attaches to cooperation with the world organization, and stressed its full readiness to continue such cooperation. Yugoslavia's representative also stressed the great importance of the United Nations in solving issues related to building and strengthening political, economic and social relations in the world. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD]